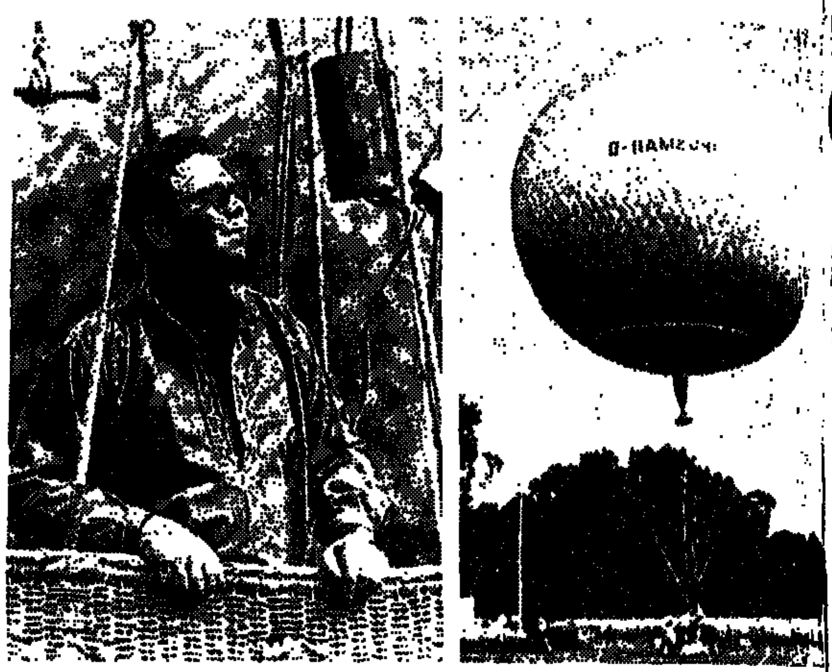
■ HOBBIES

# Wolfgang Haueisen, Hamburg's balloonist extraordinary



Balloon fan Haueisen and one of his fleet of three (Photo: [illegible])

Wolfgang A. Haueisen, 40, is the very personification of calm. He is a friendly well-balanced gentleman with nerves of iron who rarely if ever gets hot under the collar. A person sitting opposite him would never dream that regularly he shoots up in the air. And for several hours at a time.

It sometimes seems that he is never likely to return to terra firma where he earns his daily bread as a real estate agent and mortgage negotiator. Wolfgang A. Haueisen is a devoted balloonist, the only one in Hamburg.

Although the Association for the Promotion of the Balloonists' Sport in Hamburg and Bremen has been in existence for twelve years, Wolfgang Haueisen is the only balloonist in Hamburg, in fact in the whole of North Germany. He is the founder, president and sole member of the association. He holds a balloonist's licence.

There are only 259 licensed balloonists in the world, and 133 of them come from the Federal Republic. They have to content themselves with the 165 balloons they have at their disposal (35 in the Federal Republic). Three of these belong to Wolfgang Haueisen. His devotion to ballooning has earned him the presidency of the Paris-based Commission Internationale d'Aerostation, and Wolfgang Haueisen is a most active participant at international ballooning events.

Herr Haueisen was visited by a journalist from a Hamburg evening paper in his Hamburg home. The journalist found him in an ancient basket that at one time swung under a balloon, but which now served as a bar. The room was decorated with one theme – balloons. And this theme was extended to the pictures on the walls, the contents of the books on the shelves, the beer glasses and cups.

Speaking about himself Wolfgang Haueisen said that his love for the balloonist's sport began in 1957 when a friend invited him to go up in a balloon.

He recalled: "Instantly I became fascinated with the sport. About 2,500 feet up we floated through the sky silently. We could just about hear the cackling of hens and dogs barking in the distance. Nothing else. We adapted ourselves to the wind movements. We did not even notice the gusts of the wind because we were travelling at the same speed as the wind. That day I decided to go in for the sport."

No sooner said than done. Wolfgang Haueisen began a two-year course of training and ended up with a balloonist's licence. While undergoing this training Wolfgang Haueisen had to make seven trips in a balloon in various atmospheric conditions, conditions such as in freezing temperatures and heights of over nine thousand feet. Air temperature and the wind provide the driving power of the balloon.

Then Wolfgang Haueisen bought his first balloon, the smallest that was available. He named his balloon 'Hamburg'. It had a capacity of 600 cubic metres and cost 18,000 Marks.

But conditions in and around Hamburg are not favourable for ballooning. Wolfgang Haueisen asked himself where he could find a place to house his balloon. After a lot of searching he found a disused wind-mill with surrounding land that was admirable for his balloon. For an annual rent of five Marks the burgomaster of Ennigerloh in Westphalia allowed Wolfgang Haueisen to use the mill. From then on he went up twelve to fifteen times a year accompanied by friends to glide silently over the land.

"At Ennigerloh we are able to fill our balloons with a branch pipe from the gas system. This is much more convenient than using gas cylinders. Furthermore atmospheric conditions out there [illegible] much more stable. There are not so[illegible] down winds such as bedevil the co[illegible] areas. This was Hamburg's great ha[illegible]cap."

Wolfgang Haueisen spends all his [illegible] time with his balloons. He quickly g[illegible] tired of his small balloon and strove [illegible] bigger things. So at the beginning of t[illegible] year he decided to buy a large ballo[illegible] with a capacity of 1,600 cubic metr[illegible] costing 40,000 Marks. Then he acqu[illegible] another small balloon of 900 cu[illegible] metres capacity.

Wolfgang Haueisen, unmarried, give[illegible] his time to his balloons. He said: "I n[illegible] lack for companions who want to go [illegible] but I don't find so many who are keen [illegible] take up the sport in a permanent wa[illegible]

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 17 September [illegible])



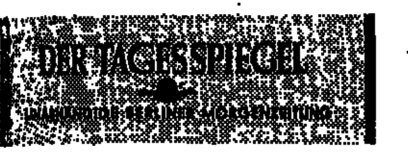

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 22 October 1970
Ninth Year - No. 445 - By air

C 20725 C


# Nixon's latest effort for peace in Indo-China





President Nixon's 8 October speech marks the end of America's considering the war in South-East Asia to be merely a matter of Vietnam. Washington now officially views Vietnam and its own commitments there as part of the larger problem of Indo-China.

The process that led to his realisation has, in a manner of speaking, been of America's own doing, one of the principal factors having been the American invasion of Cambodia.

The White House has now accordingly taken up the idea of a new conference on Indo-China among all countries concerned. Thus the President's speech represents not only a contribution towards the Paris talks between the belligerents but also an appeal to all South-East Asian countries, particularly the Soviet Union as co-chairman of the Genova conference and China, which was also represented.

Comparison between Mr Nixon's outline of a peace for South-East Asia and the efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East makes the international political challenge of the President's speech apparent.

Just as America hopes that a prolonged cease-fire in the Jordan valley and along the Suez Canal will lead the combatants to try to reach political understanding, so Mr Nixon is calling, in the case of Indo-China, for military moves to be superseded by political talks.

A fair political solution is not to deprive the one side or the other of the progress it has made. It is to "reflect the existing relationship between them."

If this formula has any meaning at all it can only be a proposal for the opposing sides in Indo-China to give up the idea of defeating one another and join forces on the basis of the existing power situation.

Washington is no longer committing itself to a specific political constellation, preferring to leave the decision on the final solution to all concerned.

This represents powerful evidence not only of US military extrication from Vietnam but also of a decision taken for specific political reasons.

The President's express desire for a fair solution is based on a belief that Vietnamisation of the conflict has already achieved such a degree of success that neither the one side nor the other can solve matters by military means any longer regardless whether or not foreign troops are on the scene.

This, of course, is the Achilles heel of Mr Nixon's proposals. The North Vietnamese have never admitted to having regular troops operating in South Vietnam and elsewhere in Indo-China, so they need not undertake to withdraw their forces should American troops pull out.

The President can only hope that the political process will be automatic – that Hanoi will not want to be caught with its trousers down when everyone else have already adjusted their clothing.

The Nixon Plan is designed to no small extent to convince the majority of South-East Asian countries and in other respects too to bring about world-wide support for US policy.

Technically speaking President Nixon's declaration is the reply to the latest Viet Cong proposals for an armistice agreement and an exchange of prisoners in the event of the United States naming a definite date by which American troops would have left the country.

Over and above these proposals the Viet Cong have made it fairly clear that even then it would only be prepared to come to a political understanding if certain individuals and forces were eliminated from Vietnamese politics.

This President Nixon continues to refuse to countenance. He makes express mention of the intransigence of the Viet Cong having so far been a stumbling-block in the way of a peaceful solution.

Mr Nixon favours an armistice agreement and an exchange of prisoners as the prerequisite for the calling of a conference at which political solutions are to be negotiated and political demands to be scaled down from the level of ultimatums.

This would leave the situation with both feet on the ground again and everyone is in a position to regain this natural stance provided they want to do so.

The President does, after all, hint that provided the negotiations progress satisfactorily American troopscould finally be withdrawn within the course of a further year.

Mr Nixon's speech is, of course, of no mean importance from the domestic viewpoint, but that is not to detract from its worth. The division of America on Vietnam has long ceased to be a merely domestic factor.

Were the President to succeed in gaining general support at home for his Vietnam policy the foreign policy consequences would be not inconsiderable. They could convince the other side that there is no more point in continually bringing too much pressure to bear in relations with the United States.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 9 October 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE





## Chancellor Brandt entertains Marshal Tito

Chancellor Willy Brandt and Yugoslav head of State Marshal Josip Broz Tito spoke for several hours at Röttgen Chateau, near Bonn, when Tito visited this country following his State visits to Belgium and Luxemburg. Marshal Tito called the Moscow Treaty 'extremely important' and welcomed the prospective agreement with Warsaw. His discussions with Brandt also covered the Berlin question. Walter Scheel who will discuss the European security conference plans in Belgrade in November was also at Röttgen Chateau. In our picture from left to right, Rut Brandt, Marshal Tito, Jovanka Tito and Chancellor Brandt. (Photo: dpa)

# Bonn foreign policy debate

The Bundestag foreign policy debate was conducted with restraint by all concerned. Foreign Minister Scheel was anxious to avoid controversy, and so was the Opposition.

Neither Willy Brandt nor Herbert Wehner nor Franz Josef Strauss addressed the House and this too was a sign that neither side wanted to engage in major foreign policy controversy during the Four-Power talks on Berlin.

Following signature of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty Berlin remains the most important item on the agenda.

Walter Scheel made a number of subtle distinctions on Berlin, stating, for instance, that although there is no binding legal link between the status of Berlin and ratification of the Treaty there is a close political one in that the Federal government does not propose to ratify it until a satisfactory arrangement is reached on the Berlin question.

This is a formula by which Bonn can be persistent towards Moscow without being intransigent, but one would have preferred to hear confirmation of this declared government viewpoint by the head of government.

Are the commentators who maintain that the Free Democrats are closer to the Opposition than they are to the Chancellor on Berlin right? This summer Chancellor Brandt did not want to be committed, later went half-way back on this attitude but has recently been plagued by renewed dislike of the idea of what be calls a political strait-jacket.

Willy Brandt has chosen the wrong metaphor. To link Berlin and the Treaty politically is good, not bad. If the Moscow Treaty is meant seriously and intended to bring about the hoped-for atmospheric improvement in Eastern Europe both sides must seriously want at one and the same time to come to terms.

Berlin is not a matter of prestige for Bonn, still less of something to show for the negotiations. It is one of making Soviet designs in Europe more intelligible. The Treaty will only be of interest when both sides want to make something out of it.

In Berlin, and only in Berlin, can the the Soviet Union at present show that it has more in mind than mere consolidation of its power as of and since 1945.

What is at stake, then, is a signal for continuation with the Treaty. The Chancellor must resist the temptation to go ahead regardless. That would be too dangerous.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 October 1970)

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# Era of peaceful coexistence between blocs fades out

In recent years the world has been able to harbour hopes of lasting peace. America and Russia, the two superpowers, seemed to be agreed on avoiding anything that might have led to a dangerously direct military confrontation.

The tenet of peaceful coexistence and the postulate of arbitration of all conflicts had gained in credibility. Peace and security conferences were beginning or on the cards. Arms limitation was topical. Detente was the order of the day.

The first results were the systematic withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, the Paris negotiations, the Salt talks, Gunnar Jarring's UN mission in the Middle East and moves towards renunciation of force in Central Europe. Quiet even descended on Sino-Soviet border clashes.

Two recent events threaten to shatter this idyll of peaceful coexistence. The disregard of the armistice agreement by Cairo with Soviet support for one has generated mistrust in the West.

Hardly had the cease-fire been agreed as a basis for peace talks at the United Nations as outlined in the Rogers Plan but Soviet-manned missile launching pads were moved up to the Suez canal. In breaking the agreement Egypt and the Soviet Union were evidently trying to improve their negotiation position by boosting their strategic stand.

A little later a further Soviet military move came to light in Washington. On the southern coast of Cuba installations have been built that indicate the beginnings of a Soviet submarine base.

This represents a grave challenge to the United States on Moscow's part; America still considering an agreement reached between the two countries after the autumn 1962 missile crisis to be valid.

Following the Cuban crisis President Kennedy declared that there would be peace in the Caribbean as long as Cuba was not used as a export base for aggressive Communist aims and offensive weapons were not installed in the area.

The consolidation of a Soviet nuclear naval presence a mere ninety miles from the American coast could certainly be viewed as a flagrant violation of an agreement that has so far been equally respected by Moscow and Washington.

Whatever view may be taken of the military and power-political consequences of the latest Soviet moves they have already achieved results. Both the Federal government and US public opinion have sounded a more critical note.

Observers who have always warned against over-confidence in the Soviet Union are gaining in influence. Views that seemed to have been forgotten since the days of the Cold War, particularly the tenet that Moscow regards any readiness to negotiate as a sign of weakness that must ruthlessly be exploited, have put in a fresh appearance.

Something of the kind may well be in the Soviet leaders' minds, believing as they do that their main opponents are suffering from paralysis at home and a decline in power abroad.

It would not be the first time the Soviet leaders have fallen foul of their own distorted propaganda and made mistaken views the basis of their political tactics.

Washington's reaction to the latest breaches of faith on Moscow's part – reinforcement of the US Sixth Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean, diplomatic moves on Cuba and the harsher note sounded in the American press – make it clear that Moscow's day has not yet come.

The United States has not by a long chalk been forced domestic and foreign policy difficulties into retreating to sombre isolationism, leaving a political power vacuum that the Soviet Union can fill without difficulty.

The Four-Power talks on Berlin are a renewed test of Soviet readiness to conclude peace. Events in the Middle East and the Soviet challenge in the Caribbean have impressed on the principal Western guarantor of West Berlin's continued existençe the need for the greatest caution.

Comments by Soviet government emissary Yuri Zhukov during his reconnaissance tour of this country that are indicative of an unchangedly intransigent political attitude towards Berlin on Moscow's part need not from the word go be interpreted as a fresh Soviet misinterpretation of the situation, though.

They could well be part of the tactical manoeuvres that form part of the preparations for a difficult round of talks. Moscow's interest in the renunciation of force agreement, the ratification of which is dependent on an improvement of the Berlin situation, is unmistakeable.

Even so, the Soviet Union's latest foreign policy moves must not be disregarded. They are characteristic of a Kremlin power concept that may have repercussions on Berlin and the Bonn-Moscow treaty.

Moscow still seems to be largely unaware of the fact that the common interest of the world in peace and pacification in the nuclear age calls for an outlook based on restraint in respect of individual countries' political ambitions.

No one who tries to make personal capital out of the great powers' readiness to pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence will be able to avoid gaining the reputation of being the initiator of a new Cold War.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 October 1970)

# Rumania and the Warsaw Pact

Participation of Rumanian units in the Warsaw Pact autumn manoeuvres in the GDR would at first glance seem to be a fair ground for speculation about a possible change in Rumanian policy.

So far the Rumanian government has, on the basis of its own, albeit Marxist-Leninist definition of sovereignty and national independence, repeatedly stated its disapproval of the idea of foreign troops holding manoeuvres abroad in general.

This is one side of the coin, and it is still valid. The other is that Rumania remains a member of the Warsaw Pact, with all that that entails.

Even after the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, of which Rumania promptly and unmistakeably disapproved, Bucharest never completely boycotted pact manoeuvres.

It would be wrong to deduce from the participation of a number of Rumanian units, to judge by information available few in number, in the current autumn manoeuvres in the GDR that Bucharest has undergone a change of heart.

It must be remembered that resolutions were passed in Budapest in March last year by representatives of Warsaw Pact countries that took into account the criticism by both Rumania and others of Soviet predominance in joint military commands.

The Budapest resolutions also met Rumania's views on the sovereignty of individual members of the pact half-way. It is clear that Rumania must bear this in mind in its attitude towards the alliance of which it is a member.

As regards the rejection by Bucharest of manoeuvres on foreign soil it is worth recalling that Rumania has consistently talked in terms of the need for a scaling-down of such military activity in both East and West.

So far there has been no sign of anything of the kind and Rumania remains a member of the Warsaw Pact with rights and duties to claim and perform. There can be no talk of a political volte-face.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 October 1970)

# Pompidou in Moscow

Prior to President Pompidou's visit to Moscow the French government has made a point of emphasising its optimism on the future development of East-West relations.

France lent not only public support to the Bonn-Moscow Treaty. Paris has also tried to convey the impression that Bonn is thereby following in de Gaulle's footsteps.

It is clear why. Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann has stressed on several occasions that nothing could be worse than the idea that Bonn and Paris might be rivals or engaged in a race in respect of relations with Moscow.

Even so, Paris is not quite satisfied with developments so far in East-West relations. France is unhappy about the recurrence of a bilateralism of the superpowers in international crisis situations.

What is more, France is far from enamoured of the idea of the European scene being characterised by a new bilateralism, this time between Bonn and Moscow.

This is why France has reappraised its policy of late. While M. Pompidou's trip bears witness to continued interest in ties with Moscow relations with Peking have also been intensified. M. Schumann has called this a self-evident requirement of a policy of balance.

In Western Europe, France is now clearly setting greater store by the need for inter-governmental agreement. At the same time Paris has changed its mind on the European security conference and is now thinking in terms of a whole series of such conferences.

France has expressed approval of the intensification of preparations undertaken by Finland on Moscow's behalf. At the same time France makes it clear that the holding of a security conference depends on a prior solution to the Berlin problem that protects the West's rights and so guarantees France's position in Western Europe.

Last but not least the French government has sounded a readier note on the need for US military presence in Europe. As regards French ideas on the Mediterranean as a "sea of peace" Paris has also given an understanding that it is neither so naive nor so negligent as to be thinking in terms of, say, a withdrawal of the US Sixth Fleet.

This clearer outline of France's foreign policy aims is intended to underline the French government's desire to adopt an attitude based on its own security interests at the given moment.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 October 1970)

# Nixon reviews U.S. European interests

President Nixon's comments in Li... rick, Ireland, at the end of his to... Europe can be seen as an indication... the American government has rea... itself of its interests in Europe.

The stage of temporary silence, a... of uncertainty, is now over, the Wa... ton administration seems to have de...

Despite acceleration of the p... from Indo-China Mr Nixon intends... account to cut down on America's... gations towards Nato. Should the... tion worsen he is prepared to re... the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranea...

The President's speech shows r... kable similarities with a European v... the situation contained in a recent... from our correspondent in Naples.

There is a close connection bet... prevention of a renewed outbreak o... in the Middle East and America's com... ments in Continental Europe. In b... cases the other great power is Ame... opposite number.

A balance must be struck in rela... between the two – a balance that... lead to a limitation of or even a reduc... in competition on strategic arms... power positions in Europe and the Mid... East.

If America makes unilateral cuts it... forfeit both the respect of its oppo... and the prospect of agreement on... honourable balance and limited coop... tion.

US public opinion continues to fa... a withdrawal of American troops fr... Western Europe, though, and m... increasingly so. A clearer position... become apparent after the Congressio... elections in November.

But one sound prerequisite of re... tance to demands of this kind is a... administration that knows what it wa... that does not let matters ride, prefer... to fight in Congress to gain backing fo... policy of maintaining the US prese... if it be an uphill fight.

America's European partners must l... a hand. They must decide to pay fr... next year on as a gesture of solidar... and they must make a financial contr... bution regardless of the annoying com... ments that can be expected from... number of US Senators to the effect th... it is far too little.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 October 1970)

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Eberhard Wagner
ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz
EDITOR: Alexander Anthony
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR: Geoffrey Penny
GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH.
23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-14733
Advertising-rates list No. 7

Printed by
Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei
Hamburg-Blankenese

Distributed in the USA by:
MASS MAILINGS, Inc.
540 West 24th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number, which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.



## OSTPOLITIK

# Warsaw talks nearing satisfactory conclusion

What is to become of the treaty signed by the heads of State in Moscow for the renunciation of the threat and use of force between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union depends on whether the Western powers, the Federal Republic and Russia can come to a satisfactory agreement on the future status of West Berlin.

The only possible role that the Federal Republic can hope for in these negotiations is restricted to exchanges of reports with the Western powers involved in the discussions.

The Western powers presumably know already what concessions this country is prepared to make to the East Bloc's need for prestige as manifested by the renunciation of Bonn government offices in West Berlin.

They must also be well aware of the requirements of this country for the reassurance of the safety and continued existence of West Berlin and its people. Among these is of course a guarantee that the access routes to the city will not in future be subject to interference.

There is no suggestion that while the four power talks on Berlin are proceeding the negotiations with other member States of the Warsaw Pact should be interrupted. Problems arising between Bonn and Warsaw, between the Federal Republic and Czechoslovakia and between both States of the German nation and matters of mutual interest to these countries will continue to receive attention.

As far as Poland is concerned negotiations between Bonn and Warsaw have reached the stage where Foreign Minister Walter Scheel hopes that a German-Polish treaty can be signed in the very near future.

Former State Secretary Duckwitz and the Polish Deputy Secretary of State Winiewicz have paved the way for such a treaty. The fact that at the end of their talks they left one or two points still undecided means that future negotiators from Bonn and Warsaw will have a certain amount of room for manoeuvre. The two Foreign Ministers concerned will obviously make use of this room for manoeuvre, but its scope should by no means be overestimated.

One of the requests made by this country in talks with Poland, namely that people of German background living in exile in Poland, who wish to return to this country to settle with relatives, should be allowed to do so has been shifted on to another plane.

The government in Warsaw has taken the line that the situation in which these Polish citizens find themselves should not be made the subject matter of negotiations on the plane of international law.

On the other hand Warsaw has promised to strike up contacts between the Red Cross in both countries so that easements can be introduced on humanitarian grounds to allow these people to visit their relatives.

Another problem which is more difficult in its political aspects is the question of finally coming to a satisfactory conclusion on the matter of frontiers.

The Poles are adamant that the Federal Republic must agree to recognise Poland's western frontiers *within international law*. On the other hand all this country has so far agreed to offer is "respect" of these frontiers or agreements that they are "inviolable".



Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Winiewicz (right) in Bonn for talks with the government is here seen in conversation with the leader of the delegation for Bonn-Warsaw negotiations, Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz (Photo: dpa)

The idea of the claim made by Poland is to bring about reconciliation of the two peoples and thereafter end all discussion about national frontiers.

The Federal Republic might point out, however, that border settlements such as this have been concluded between other countries and have not been respected.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will be well aware after his most recent meetings with the main negotiators for Poland how sensitive and distrustful those on the other side of the negotiating table are when the matter of so-called definitive border settlements is debated.

Already Bonn has got a long way with a draft plan for border settlements with the Czech government among other affairs concerning the two countries. The fact that no right-minded German politician would ever think of making territorial claims on Czechoslovakia, basing these claims on Hitler's Munich Pact of 1938, was made quite clear by Ludwig Erhard when he was Chancellor.

The Czech government has always stressed that this agreement which was forced on the pre-war government in Prague never was valid in law. The answer from the German side is that by the way in which it came into being it never *should* have been valid in law, but did in fact apply for a time. Legal consequences for many who are now German citizens were the outcome.

Three or four years ago in Prague negotiators were out to avoid further legal consequences and so all that remained was a battle of words about the past.

Now Bonn is once again sending a special envoy to the banks of the Vltava to ascertain how the two countries can get round these difficulties.

*Immanuel Birnbaum*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 October 1970)

# Confusion in SED Politbüro clouds GDR attitude to Moscow Treaty

It would be rather naive to assume that we have now got the German Democratic Republic well under control and on this basis prod the leaders of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) into re-starting negotiations with the Bonn government.

This is all the more true if we try to couple our advice with the suggestion that was rejected by Willi Stoph in Kassel, namely that the discussions should be conducted on a lower plane.

The answer at that time was clear enough: Ulbricht made no bones about it that the time when we could take a "pause for thought" was past. That is all.

At least this was one point on which he was in agreement with the Bonn government. But steps towards a further consultation between heads of State from East and West are not being taken. The sign we have been looking for has not been given – by either side.

Obviously the leading lights in the Socialist Unity Party are not yet clear about the consequences for the German Democratic Republic that arise automatically from the signing of the Moscow Treaty.

They do not know what can be altered in order to meet their own demands, nor are they completely sure what aspects of the Treaty can be ignored altogether.

The process of enlightenment on these matters seems to have been made an even lengthier business in that Walter Ulbricht failed to push through his ideas on the matter of resuming negotiations with Bonn.

In the fifteen-strong *Politbüro* full-membership committee it seems, judging from certain reports that have leaked from East Berlin, the voting went 4-11 against Ulbricht's plans.

Whether this information is correct or not is a matter of little importance. What is significant is that the SED leadership has gone against its usual customs in such affairs by not yet taking a decisive stand on the question of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty and its consequences.

The *Politbüro* has approved the Treaty, it is true, and has even gone so far as to "welcome" it. But on 9 September *Neues Deutschland*, the official party organ of the Socialist Unity Party, gave an express denial of its willingness to participate in what the Soviet Union considered a natural consequence of the Treaty, namely cooperation between the national economies of the countries involved.

The SED mouthpiece labelled this an "attempt to penetrate into so-called economic and technological contacts in the German Democratic Republic and weaken the position of the country."

Two weeks after that the Treaty was greeted as "an event of far-reaching significance, that has far greater application than the bilateral Soviet-West German relationship".

The international echo which the Treaty created was also discussed, but the article did not go into the consequences for the relationship between the two German States.

This was a clear indication that the process of weighing-up, evaluating and appraising the Treaty was to take a long time in the GDR.

Whether this ballot has taken place in the *Politbüro* or not it would be a sensation in the history of the Socialist Unity Party. There is no hiding the fact that there are, or at least were, differences of opinion on important points between the Soviet government and the government of the German Democratic Republic.

Ulbricht's big hope that the Soviet government would make the introduction of relations on an international-law basis between Bonn and East Berlin the prerequisite for the Soviet Union's realignment of relations with Bonn has not been fulfilled.

Neither from the substance of the Treaty nor from the reports of Brandt's talks in Moscow was there any mention of such a prerequisite.

There are signs that East Berlin is still keen to smuggle such a clause into relations between Bonn and Moscow.

Judging by the report of a lecture given by the First Secretary to the Soviet Embassy in the Federal Republic at the Konrad Adenauer Akademie in Eichholz it seems that he at least is inclined to recognise such prerequisites inasmuch as the matter of reaching a settlement on the Berlin question is concerned.

The Berlin question might seem to many people in certain sections of the SED like a useful lever with which to force through many more concessions from this country.

Of course no member of the Socialist Unity Party can attack the assertion of the four occupying powers that when it comes to Berlin all concerns are concerns of the four powers.

However, where they conflict with the Western powers and agree with the Soviet Union is in the fact that by "Berlin" they understand West Berlin alone.

As far as the question of access routes to Berlin is concerned the SED tries to bring the power of the German Democratic Republic into play. And here apparently they also achieve a measure of success.

This can be ascertained by statements made by Zhukov, a member of the Supreme Soviet, and even more so by what Popov, the First Secretary to the Soviet Mission in this country has said.

He has gone so far as to make a decision on the inviolability or otherwise of access routes to West Berlin independent of a possible prior agreement between Bonn and East Berlin on the normalisation of relations.

Finally the matter of ratification of the Moscow Treaty remains open; Zhukov has said quite plainly that he would like to see ratification before a settlement on Berlin has been reached. In the East German press this is a viewpoint that has been stressed forcefully in recent weeks.

In the GDR Willy Brandt's condition made to Alexei Kosygin that the Moscow Treaty could only be ratified after a Berlin settlement has scarcely been mentioned. Certainly no serious consideration has ever been given to it.

Up until recently the steps taken by The Russians and the GDR in their dealings with Bonn have been more or less synchronised. But it seems that recently there have been difficulties with the SED *Politbüro*.

Confusion appears to reign in the SED and it is unlikely to be cleared up until thrown into relief by talks with Bonn.

*Walter Osten*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 7 October 1970)

**■ LEGAL AFFAIRS**

# Law reformers predominate at Mainz Lawyers Congress

For members of the legal profession convening for the forty-eighth Lawyers Congress in Mainz Professor Ingo von Münch was an embarrassing colleague. Even before the event he had mocked the congress in an article appearing in *Juristenzeitung*, the lawyers' newspaper.

One target of his was the same ritual that occurred every two years: "Ceremonial speech, assessments, speeches, discussion, passing of resolutions, summing-up lecture, closing speech ... and the buses for the trip to the champagne cellar have already been booked."

Professor Ingo von Münch was not all that wide of the mark. This giant assembly of two thousand members of all branches of the legal profession – civil servants, judges, lawyers, junior barristers and professors – often resembles an office outing ("Tickets for the opera this evening are still available").

But it would be wrong to dismiss the congress as a meaningless convention. This country's Lawyers Congress always had a high reputation and the results of its gatherings have always been carefully read and recorded.

However, it was always thought of as a conservative element more than anything else. The public never expected any great stimulus to be provided by the congress, not to mention any proposals for reform.

The Lawyers Congress in Nuremberg two years ago changed this image. Reform was the main subject and lawyers were alarmed by their own eagerness for changes in the law.

This atmosphere could be felt once again in Mainz. The now almost legendary escapades of Fritz Teufel who carried criminal procedure to ridiculous lengths and the repeated appearences of the energetic, indefatigable judge Wassermann of Frankfurt, an advocate of reform, have had their effect on legal minds.

Even the most minor district judge now knows that the civil code must be brought up to date and the penal code redrafted. It is therefore hardly surprising that most of the results of the Lawyers Congress in Mainz bore the features of reform.

One example was the legal training department. Most congress participants, including a large number of junior barristers, attended discussions on problems in this field.

At the beginning of the congress they were depressed and feared the worst – a victory for the older lawyers. Professor Oehler's assessment had given them an idea of what was to come, a speech by ex-Judge Mühl did the rest.

Both men were closely bound up with tradition. Mühl especially raised lawyers' feelings when he made no attempt to conceal his distaste of sociology, a subject that reformers believe should be an important tool for lawyers.

The young lawyers were soon up in arms and took the opportunity of rejecting Professor Sarstedt as chairman of the discussion as he was in their view too one-sided. When they were defeated in a division they determinedly marched out of the congress hall.

As they were not so long haired as some pressmen claimed nor particularly intent on revolution they returned to the discussion a short period later.

It was said that the basic political attitude of the German lawyer was conservative. Confronted with the reality of his social environment he felt alien and helpless. In short, he was a legacy of the absolute State. All the political upheavals this century had passed him by

This it was claimed was a result of his origins, education and professional training. Law studies produced apolitical, obedient and conservative lawyers. If their training were changed, lawyers would be more up to date.

The junior barristers were surprised when their pressure for a reform of law studies met with the support of the great majority, including many older lawyers.

Point One of their resolutions, passed by 192 votes to 32, read, "as decades of efforts toward gradual reform have not led to the desired results, the time is now ripe to reorganise legal training from its foundations. Experiments must therefore be encouraged. Plans for training must be developed and tested. There must be new methods and not just a re-hash of the traditional ones."

In their view single-phase training should be given priority. Theory and practice should be connected and not separated into study, junior barrister examinations, practical training and assistant judge examinations as at present.

A plan developed in Hamburg is to serve as a model here. 192 lawyers supported single-phase training, 162 voted against the resolution.

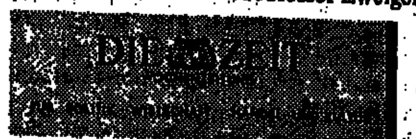
The executive committee of the junior barristers was exultant that the concept of integrated training won all along the line and could not help but remind the old guard of the Lawyers Conference that they could no longer influence the results of the individual working groups as tyrannically as they had in the past.

This victory did not mean much to a group of Young Socialists that had established itself at the congress. They considered the debates on single-phase training as purely technocratic discussions that only served to show how little critical consciousness was possessed by lawyers today.

They would have preferred it if the legal profession itself had been the subject of discussion as well as the question of how "class justice" can be abolished.

Their conclusion was therefore: "No stimuli for a thorough-going change in legal training – as new as the bottles are, the wine is old."

Reform was everywhere – in the penal code as in divorce law. Professor Zweigert

called the resolutions of his department dealing with divorce law moderately progressive.

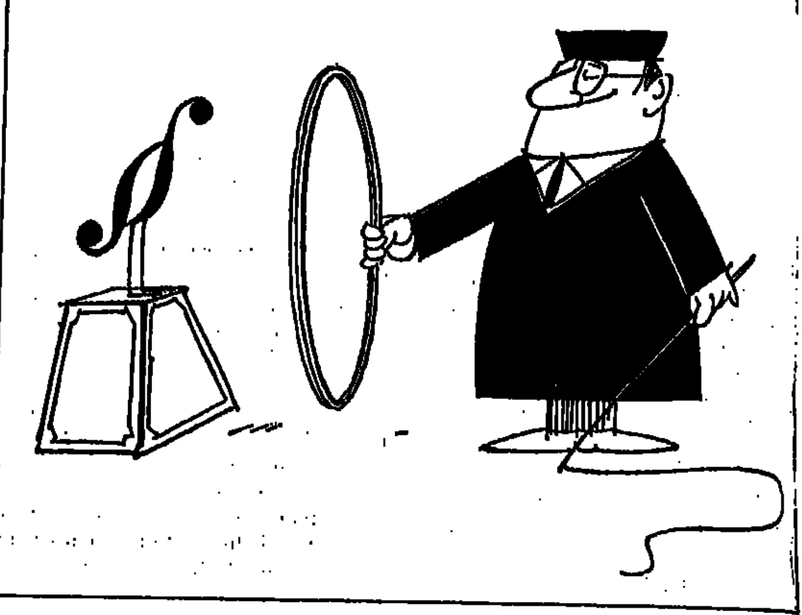
But at times it seemed that the Lawyers Congress was allowing its eagerness to take them further than the legislature could go.

Gerhard Jahn, the Minister of Justice, found little opposition for his divorce law reform bill based on the principle of marital breakdown.

The only feature of the Bill to be disputed was the hardship clause. With legal logic on their side, the lawyers at the conference rejected a hardship clause. If a marriage has broken down, it should be annulled. Hardship should be avoided by a better maintenance law.

Without doubt, the lawyers have the logic of the law on their side. But their conclusion is far ahead of the present situation.

*Haug von Kuenheim*
(DIE ZEIT, 2 October 1970)



From: Juristen sind gar nicht so (lawyer's aren't like that) published by Verlag Otto Schmidt in Cologne

# Frankfurt women demand abortion reform from Justice Minister

Attractive young ladies hissed and booed in indignation and a public prosecutor yelled that it was all an affront as Gerhard Jahn, the Minister of Justice, addressed the Working Group of Social Democrat Lawyers in Frankfurt.

He had wanted to give them a short summary of the planned law reform when he accidently stumbled over a point that had been devoted no more than one single sentence in his speech – Paragraph 218 of the Penal Code that punished abortion almost without exception.

Voluble members of Frankfurt's Women's Action 1970 gladly seized their opportunity of making the rare visit by a Minister of Justice into an occasion for their rhetorical activity.

Some time ago they had energetically campaigned in the streets for the abolition of the present abortion law and claim to have collected over 100,000 signatures.

These controversial women claimed that their action group wanted all children to be intended. Paragraph 218 was, they said, inimical to women, life and sex and a typical symptom of the oppression of females.

Perhaps Minister Jahn underestimated their support at the meeting or the hot political climate in Frankfurt that has already caused other prominent politicians embarrassment.

At any rate, he reacted with irony that could only serve to provoke. He described the theorem that women must make their own decisions concerning their body as "coloured by propaganda" and called the lively debate on Paragraph 218 a little out of date in the age of the Pill.

Gerhard Jahn missed his last chance of discussing this delicate subject without emotion when he swept aside the arguments of his female critics, describing them as dangerous in a country that has only just overcome a period when little value was attached to human life.

The comparison with the Nazi era aroused the socialist and liberal women. One attractive blonde stood up and demanded, "Comrade Jahn, take that back right away."

A young lawyer was applauded when he said that the open letter on abortion should have been sent to the Social Democratic Party executive instead of to Cardinal Döpfner.

A Young Socialist countered the reference to the Pill by saying that the Minister obviously failed to recognise the spontaneous character of sex.

This clash of passions only gradually found its way back to the central issue. A spokesman of the Humanist Union said that the protection of life that had already been formed, that is of women and mothers, was to be considered in case of conflict as higher than that of unborn and unwanted life.

Thousands of children were born every year in habitations for the homeless, he said. This was a social catastrophe that the State could neither prevent nor counter.

One woman belonging to the 1970 Action Group put it even more pointedly. "When children are born, no one bothers about them," she said. "There are too few playgrounds, kindergartens and schools. Society finally controls wrongly developed humans by sending them to prison, thinking that this is the way to correct them." This way of thinking was, she said, hypocritical.

Another person taking part in the discussion said that the majority of the population no longer saw anything punishable in abortions. Millions of illegal and often very dangerous abortions confirmed this belief. He added that it was the Social Democratic Party that had to support abolition of Paragraph 218 in order to rid millions of women of their fears.

Faced by a solid line of critics Gerhard Jahn became conciliatory. He said that this issue could not be solved by party majorities. But he added that he too thought that it was essential to reform the abortion law.

He therefore proposed an extension of the periods allowed under social, medical and ethical considerations. Careful examination should also be made of the proposals by professors who want abortions to remain free of punishment in general up to the fourth week of pregnancy and up to the third month under certain conditions.

The Minister categorically rejected the argument that the life of the mother was worth more than that of the unwanted embryo. "Where does this terrible alternative begin – and where does it end?" he asked.

Effective birth control was in any case better than an abortion that could often have dangerous results for the mother.

Despite all protests, Jahn stuck to his guns: "In our country the problems of abortion must be examined more seriously than elsewhere."

"We have no guilt complexes," the young ladies commented.

*Karl-Heinz Krumm*
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 October 1970)



**■ BOOK REVIEWS**

# Konrad Adenauer dominates Waldemar Besson's foreign policy appraisal

Waldemar Besson's book is the first considered portrayal of the Federal Republic's foreign policy to appear on bookshelves in this country. He not only lists events but also their motivation, context and effect.

He shows how Konrad Adenauer's idea of foreign, and therefore domestic, policy already existed in October 1945 with all the clarity and simplicity that would convince the population of the Federal Republic and their allies for fifteen years.

He discusses the extent to which Social Democrat leader Kurt Schumacher was a colleague of Adenauer and where their views plainly differed.

He deals less with domestic policy – where Schumacher, conscious of his mission, adhered to Social Democrat tradition and his conviction of the working population by opposing a regime he called capitalist – than with foreign policy.

Both politicians were Europeans, though there were differences. Adenauer wanted West German integration and, through this, a secure peace for the Federal Republic. Schumacher wanted to proceed via a West German State with an all-German proviso to a correspondingly greater view of a united Europe.

Besson's chapters on Adenauer's position, his opponent Schumacher and the first government policy statement are among the best in the book. The thinking and motivations behind the actions are always given.

Another good chapter is that describing how Adenauer played politics. Evidence is given of his self-assurance when approaching the High Commissioners in the early days of the Federal Republic, his relations to General de Gaulle, a demanding man who endangered all moves to

SONNTAGSBLATT

European unity, his friendship with American Foreign Secretary John Foster Dulles and his avuncular and mistrustful behaviour towards the intellectual John F. Kennedy, a man two generations younger.

Besson convincingly depicts all this as factors of his strength and weakness in foreign policy

Adenauer naturally dominates a large part of the book. Or, more accurately, his policy towards East and West does. His most important colleagues are given appropriate treatment. Gerhard Schröder is described as are Franz-Josef Strauss, Walter Hallstein, Kroll's political solos and of course colleagues and opponents from abroad.

The chapter entitled "Foreign Policy in the Shadow of the Wall" shows convincingly and successfully how the closure of the crossing points in Berlin was preceded by an agreement between the USSR and the United States.

The agreement was reached by means of hints from both sides but the result was unmistakable. The one side would take steps to stop the flow of refugees from the German Democratic Republic while the other's position in West Berlin would remain unaffected.

The Wall was then built and the Western occupation powers acted as the Russians had expected. They treated the whole affair as something happening in the Eastern sphere of power that neither endangered nor concerned them.

Everything they did – the visit of the American Vice President, the appointment of General Lucius Clay as special envoy and the symbolic strengthening of armed forces – were meant to reassure West Berliners and not thereaten the Russians.

American Foreign Secretary Dean Rusk spoke of a local event and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan praised Adenauer's discretion in restricting action to a few cool words of sympathy and later a flight to Berlin.

The question raised when reading about the whole course of the affair from the first hints from both sides to the main action and its effect is whether or not Adenauer had been informed, at least in hints, and whether his conduct was not spontaneous but coordinated with the course of events according to a plan already drawn up. Besson does not discuss this question.

Whatever the case, Adenauer's psychologically wrong public reaction to the construction of the Wall and the Spiegel Affair of 1962 marked the beginning of the end of the Adenauer Era. Correct conduct in foreign policy proved to be wrong in the field of domestic policy.

Less than a hundred pages are devoted to the time after Adenauer's resignation. And they are clearly written with less sympathy than the long chapters of the preceding 360 pages.

That does not mean that Besson takes an uncritical view of Adenauer. On the contrary, he reveals his weaknesses and failures time and time again.

There was little to say about Ludwig Erhard as Chancellor, still less about his role in foreign policy. This is all the more true for Kurt Georg Kiesinger. And Schröder for various reasons was never in the position to determine government policy as Chancellor or pursue an emphatic foreign policy under a weak Chancellor.

Few lines are devoted to the Hallstein doctrine. Relations with Israel and their importance for the whole of the Federal Republic's foreign policy are only mentioned in passing.

The final chapter, "The Federal Republic's *Staatsräson*", is interesting. Besson notes that he has shown a "sort of system of mental coordinates which, it can be confidently assumed, will retain their force now and in the future."

"Confidently assume" – or only sceptically hope? In this chapter Besson once

> **Die Außenpolitik der Bundesrepublik, Erfahrungen und Maßstäbe (The Federal Republic's Foreign Policy, Experiences and Yardsticks), by Waldemar Besson. Published by R. Piper & Co, Munich, 492 pages. Price 28 Marks.**

again summarises the systematics of this country's foreign policy and claims that it will be very difficult to overcome the anti-Communist trauma caused by the War and the postwar era.

Is he overlooking the fact that the Federal Republic, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Israel are still in this postwar era and is anti-Communism a trauma from which one has to be freed and cured?

Besson himself adds, "But even the strongest desires for settlement cannot overlook the fact that the continued threat of the Soviet Union is one of the constant realities of the situation in the Federal Republic today."

If any fault is to be found in the book, it may be summed up in one question: Why is there so little mention of the importance for foreign policy of the economic and social structure and its development?

*Wilhelm Treue*
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 27 September, 1970)

# Alfred Grosser gives his objective view of postwar Germany

There are plenty of reasons for the appearance of this book. One hundred years ago the German states merged into one large State after a successfully conducted war of aggression.

Fifty years ago a war of aggression lost by the German Empire led to the establishment of a middle-class democracy in Weimar.

Twenty-five years ago the Reich was destroyed after defeat in a war of aggression and was divided into two States with opposing social systems.

And this year, 1970, came the first contacts between the governments of the two States.

There was therefore good reason for taking account of the past, especially the recent past, the history of Germany since 1945.

Alfred Grosser, born in Germany and living and teaching in France, has undertaken this task in his *Deutschlandsbilanz*. Has he succeeded?

Yes. He has collected the facts with great thoroughness and arranged them clearly. The events of the last 25 years up to recent weeks, including the meetings in Erfurt and Kassel and beyond, are listed in their entirety.

This alone is no mean achievement. Other writers who, unlike Grosser, do not live outside the country and are unable to register objectively what papers in this country write would have found the task more difficult.

But this is also the book's main weakness. Grosser relies too much on what the papers say – and always papers appearing in the Federal Republic. This source is lucrative but not lucrative enough for a history of the whole of Germany.

Because he knows less about the German Democratic Republic (GDR) he only devotes one chapter in eleven to it. This chapter is extraordinarily readable because of its objectivity. The concise depiction may even make up for the shortage of material.

But Grosser himself knows how little people in the Federal Republic know of the GDR, how scantily the press in the Federal Republic reports on the GDR even today and how people persistently refused and still refuse to recognise the reality of the situation.

Publications from the GDR itself should have been read and evaluated by the author to understand and make understandable the development of the GDR and also to supply additional details of the development of the Federal Republic, especially during the Cold War era.

Anyone relying too much on the information in various newspapers runs the risk of adopting their taboos (and the GDR is not their only one). There is also the danger of superficiality.

Grosser for example speaks of the close relationship between Konrad Adenauer and John Foster Dulles, explaining it as a result of the firm Christian beliefs held by the two men.

He does not tend to see more powerful interests behind policies. When he does mention motives, they are usually motives springing from belief, motives that are within the individual person.

Grosser does not possess the passion for detective work that characterises great historians. He largely confines himself to bringing all the facts together, trusting that everything will fit together in the end.

Grosser does not check his facts, though, admittedly, this would be difficult for him. He is usually lucky but sometimes the facts are incorrect. His information on the *Frankfurter Rundschau* is incorrect. He characterises it as a liberal newspaper. The passages on the Evangelical Church are unreliable.

> **Deutschlandsbilanz (Taking Account) by Alfred Grosser. Published by Carl Hanser of Munich. 576 pages. Price 29,80 Marks.**

Some of the information can easily lead to wrong judgments. For example the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft, an organisation of Germans expelled from the Sudetenland after the last war, is depicted as a harmless association.

And I cannot understand how Grosser is able to portray State Secretary Klaus von Dohnanyi, of all people, as a declared critic of German society in a chapter on intellectual life in this country.

The following assertion, as old and widespread as it may be, seems to me to be not only erroneous but also dangerously foolish when propagated by a political scientist: "Arrogance and a lack of understanding have always led German intellectuals to stand aloof from political life."

So Schubart, Büchner, Börne, Heine, Herwegh, Reuter, Freiligrath, Marx, Engels, Weerth and many others are all exceptions? Surely this is turning history upside down?

We should have got beyond the stage of writing history along the lines of "It's the victims' own fault". Grosser shows little interest in the structure and mechanism of government. Other historians must now pay more attention to this subject.

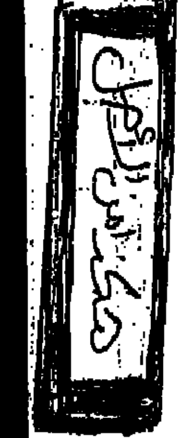
There are objections to be made against this book but compared with Klaus Mehnert's *German Position* it can be read enthusiastically. People insistent on keeping the Eastern territories may read it with displeasure but it should do them good.

Grosser confirms that a reunification as Adenauer wanted it would only have been an extension of the Federal Republic to the East and exposes the remoteness from reality of the slogans constantly chanted.

He shows that despite all reunification propaganda from 1949 onwards the trend towards the partition of Germany was encouraged by the domestic and foreign policy of the Federal Republic.

He advises the Federal Republic in all urgency to recognise the GDR as a fully valid State. Otherwise, he says, there will be no understanding. Grosser obviously does not view Chancellor Brandt's Twenty Point Programme put forward at Kassel as the Federal Republic's last word.

*Eckart Spoo*
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 October 1970)



■ PUBLISHING

# Another Frankfurt book fair comes to a successful close




For six days the red and yellow banners hung across the roads leading to the area set aside for the fairs. Hildegard Knef greeted all visitors. Frankfurt, the city of Goethe and bankers, was celebrating another International Book Fair, its twenty-second.

This year there were even more books, even more publishers and an even more international flavour. The 3,300 exhibitors came from 66 countries, five more than in 1969. Paraguay, Zambia, the Congo and Madagascar were represented for the first time.

The turnover too was probably greater. The publishers are satisfied at any rate. Their order books were soon filled.

Trade in translation rights is also flourishing. Most literary imports come from the United States, Britain and France. But the Netherlands too has been discovered as a country of literature.

Segal's *Love Story* is already a certain best seller for 1971. But the translation business also works the other way round. Econ Verlag sold the rights of Ernst von Khuon's *Were the Gods Astronauts?* to a Swedish publisher after the Book Fair had been opened for just 55 minutes. The advance payment of 3,000 Marks was paid in cash.

Deals that were not made during the daytime were pulled off at night in bars and restaurants. Barbecued sucking pig or straight whiskies often served as an extension to selling policy.

But Peter Härtling, the head of Fischer Verlag, said grimly, "The crisis confronting publishing concerns is still continuing." The Rowohlt publishing concern stated, "Nothing can be forecast for sure."

Every Book Fair has its rumours. Gossip had it that Bertelsmann was about to buy Goldmann Verlag. "I'm not selling," said publisher Goldmann.

Another rumour was that the Holzbrinck group was about to join Rowohlt. Publisher Rowohlt was cautious in his choice of words. "We're still thinking about it," he said. Obviously there is nothing to stop further mergers in the publishing industry.

Once again the books ranged around the poles of culture, commerce, *Kitsch* and consumption as if nothing had happened. 1961, the year of the Frankfurt revolutions, seemed to have been forgotten.

There were no police to be seen and the organisers even approved the Book Fair Charter in the end. This document demanded that all the books on show should be subject to the critical judgement of the public and examined according to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. But it came too late.

In the end something did happen. The "literary producers," employees of the publishing concerns, left-wing authors and sympathisers, called for the Book Fair Charter to be put into practice, stand by stand and book by book.

The stand of Göttingen's Schütz Verlag was stormed. Emmy Goering's volume of memoirs entitled *At My Husband's Side* and Erich Kern's Nazi book *Adolf Hitler and his Movement* were handed over to the Public Prosecutor for examination. Afterwards the Book Fair organisers gave their blessing.

Storming the stands became a dangerous precedent to which no limits were set. What was termed a Book Fair Plenary Session decided on spontaneous action against the Greek stand and then the Spanish stand. "Book Fair Council" and literary producers later disassociated themselves from the inevitables excesses.

A discussion with the head of the organising Börsenverein, Herr Stichnote, showed the dilemma facing advocates of the Charter. Putting this document into practice would automatically conflict with the principle of no censorship.

The Börsenverein will have to decide how it is to reconcile the Book Fair Charter with its entry conditions.

As in all other years there was the same lively throng of publishers, book dealers, authors, critics and visitors. They all rushed from stand to stand and hall to hall burdened with prospectuses and catalogues.

They shook hands, chatted, negotiated and gradually despaired at the profusion of books on exhibition, a quarter of a million of them. Who was to read them all?

Sex and pornography are in. Grove Press of the United States has shortened Gerhard Zwerenz's *Cassanova* novel to a pocket-sized pornographic volume called *Little Peter in War and Peace.*

At the neighbouring stand chaste nuns were selling Henri de Lubac's *Crisis of Salvation.* Zwerenz, himself now a publisher, offers the first *Nummernbücher,* pornographic volumes penned in this country.

It was the prominent outsiders and not the few authors present that attracted the public. There was a grand show by Hildegard Knef. Singer Udo Jürgens signed his *Song Book.* Willy Millowitsch cracked jokes.

Peter Townsend, Thor Heyerdahl and the French *Kennedillon* Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber all presented themselves and their books to the public.

Heinrich Böll sat alone in a hotel lounge and read a newspaper. "No, I haven't come here because of the Book Fair," he said. Along with Günter Grass and Thilo Koch, Böll had come at the invitation of the PEN Society to read excerpts from the books of Czech authors "who cannot be here themselves".

Visitors were dressed in midis. Fur, long hair, a lot of imagination and no bra is the fashion. Holding hands, browsing from stand to stand, the young visitors (the majority) walk through the largest bookshop in the world.

Publishers whisper the names of books that could prove dark horses, pale readers concernedly shake their head, critics take notes and venture the first forecasts in front of television cameras. Other people stumble over the cables.

Books on drugs were more common than ever. Books to aid the reader have become even more popular. There are teach-yourself books, teach-yourself-more books, books for housewives, bachelors, scientists, allotment owners, tenants, holidaymakers, office workers and campers. There are even books on what to do when you come home from work.

Things are calmer in the fiction department. Novels of adventure, travel and discovery are all the rage — light reading to be read on a rainy day and subsequently forgotten.

The flood of left-wing books is over. Their authors are now discussing yesterday's or tomorrow's revolution. There are histories of the labour movement, anarchism and the Third World. Cohn-Bendit, "Red Danny," saunters around the Fair, he too almost unnoticed.

There is a campus atmosphere outside on the lawns between the halls. Schoolchildren, librarians, booksellers, married

Continued on page 7

## Writers discuss lending rights

Booksellers from all over the world were still arranging their literary gems in preparation for the twenty-second Frankfurt Book Fair as President Gustav Heinemann and his wife spent two and a half hours in Bonn with Günter Grass, Heinrich Böll, Dieter Lattmann and others.

They were discussing why old age was felt to be a social problem for authors in the Federal Republic. With Ilse Aichinger, Erika Runge, Gabriele Wohmann and Angelika Mechtel in the group President Heinemann was able to find out all about the woman's side of this problem.

The main item on the agenda was a proposal made by this country's Writers Association that lending libraries should finance writers' pensions.

Dieter Lattmann, the chairman of this organisation that now covers 2,800 writers of all categories, and his colleagues explained their views to the President on the idea of charging an additional ten pfennigs on every book lent by public libraries.

This money would then help out elderly or needy writers.

(DIE WELT, 28 September 1970)



A panoramic view of part of this year's Frankfurt book fair, at which more books were exhibited, more exhibitors were registered and turnover again beat all records (Photo: dpa)

## Erich Maria Remarque dies aged 72

(Photo: ...)

Erich Maria Remarque, a man whose life was a legend, has died at the age of 72. When he was 29 he started on the path of international fame with a novel entitled *All Quiet on the Western Front.* But unlike many other writers who have sensational initial successes he retained his ability, application and reputation to the very end.

The son of Peter Maria Remark, a bookbinder in Osnabrück, he was called up in 1916 and wounded several times. He afterwards became a teacher in a small village school. Then came the first turning point.

Erich Paul Remark (as he was christened) abandoned the educational profession and became advertising chief in the Continental rubber firm in Hannover, wrote cocktail recipes for the Berlin periodical *Junggeselle* (The Bachelor) and was later engaged as sports and picture editor at Scherl Verlag.

Anyone familiar with Berlin of the twenties will know that the Scherl Verlag was more a supporter of the Imperial era than the new Weimar Republic. But that didn't matter — editor Remark wrote a novel about the First World War under the title *All Quiet on the Western Front.* *Vossische Zeitung* printed the work in 1928 and it came out in book form a year later.

Its effect was sensational. This novel describing the fate of the infantry in trench warfare and with a title borrowed from the stereotyped formula of army reports of the time exploded like a bomb in a Germany rocked by economic crisis and extremism. Opinions just had to be divided on it.

When the American film of the book had its first performance in Germany in 1930 SA members set white mice loose in the auditorium.

The book has been translated into 40 languages. Eight million copies have been sold.

Erich Maria Remarque, as his name is recorded in literary annals, always remained faithful to the subject of the destiny of Germany. His next books included *The Way Back,* the sequel to his bestseller, *Arc de Triomphe* and *The Night of Lisbon,* a story about German emigrants.

Remarque had the honour of losing his German citizenship and seeing his books burnt when the Nazis took over. Emigration was a painful experience. But he wrote, filmed and worked for the stage right up to his final years when he was rarely well.

He took American citizenship in 1947 and lived in Roncon, near Ascona. In 1958 he married Paulette Goddard, Charlie Chaplin's ex-wife. *Gerd Fischer*

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 26 September 1970)



■ THE STAGE

# David Storey fails to find a receptive audience in Cologne




Spectators in the Cologne Schauspielhaus spent three and a half hours watching what was in reality nothing more than the painstaking erection of a marquee followed by the process of dismantling it again.

At the end of this new play by English author David Storey not only is the stage exactly the same as at the beginning but so are the characters as well. None of them have changed.

Nothing unusual happened, just ordinary everyday events with everyday conversation.

It is not merely by chance that the Storey play is reminiscent of Chekhov. Action is lacking and what is offered in its place is a patchwork of expression and opinion, activity and acceptance.

Individual fates fade in from time to time and for a few minutes catch the attention of the audience. Latent sources of tension came to the fore, a social conflict seems to arise, while all the time the actors are going out of their way to be like real workmen erecting and dismantling a marquee, and in the interim decorating it.

But all these promises of dramatic action to come fade out again and lead to nothing. The sole theme and centre of action in the play is the erection of the *Festzelt.*

This is an ambivalent symbol of the world of the workman and a lasting catalyst for minor aggressions and jokes at the expense of others.

As the play goes on immanent brutality is revealed en passant ever more clearly. This is directed against the weaker and helpless elements. But in the end it is not afraid to direct its energies against the higher strata of society, challenging the bosses themselves.

This is not the only juncture in the play when David Storey shows a clear artistic relationship with his fellow-countryman, David Rudkin, whose play *Afore Night Come* recently raised eyebrows in Wuppertal.

David Storey, too, emerges as a new name from the seemingly limitless reservoir of talent in the present-day English theatre to make his first appearance on these shores, and like Rudkin he seems to be striving towards a kind of poetic Naturalism by a semi-documentary technique which gives an atmosphere of almost magical ritual.

The lack of action and ambiguity of his plays would seem to make it more difficult for audiences in this country to swallow them. But at the first performance on the German stage of *Festzelt* in Cologne it was not the play that failed, but very obviously the audience.

There are excuses, because in our theatres, particularly when a young director is calling the tune, there is a growing tendency for strange artistic economics to queer the pitch. The balance between the material of a play and its duration is often at fault. Guest director Eberhard Pieper fell foul of his desire to achieve perfection.

Early on the audience showed signs of impatience and this is to their shame, since they obviously did not appreciate the quality of the production.

The lack of tension was not glossed over or made tense artificially. With an unlimited supply of imagination numerous situations were created that had something compulsive about them, often with the help of discreet comedy and well-disciplined actors.

The outstanding members of the cast were Günter Lamprecht, Ulrich von Bock, Oswald Fuchs and Rolf Pulch.

*Werner Schulze-Reimpell*

(DIE WELT, 25 September 1970)

Continued from page 6

couples with prams and bookworms lie in the sun, their feet killing them. This is also a good time for hot dog and lemonade vendors.

Once again the publishing concerns hold their cocktail parties. The same men and women of good taste congregate in hotel foyers, carefully balancing their glass of *Sekt* and orange, chatting enthusiastically, flirting and passing on gossip. Cigarette ash quietly falls on to the carpet.

The strange thing is that no one speaks about Axel Cäsar Springer. Perhaps he's dispossessed himself. And no one speaks about cassette television.

And yet even today the forecast can be made that the Book Fair will be a Mass Media Fair in twenty years time at the latest.

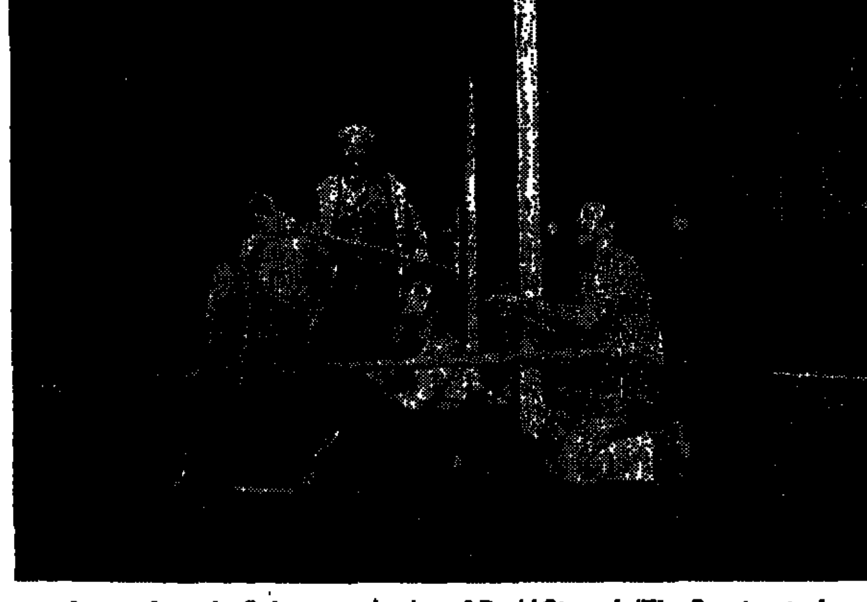
The Fair will then be dominated by video-discs, photonovels and cassettes replacing books, computers and data processing equipment. The book in its present form will probably only be there as a concession to booklovers.

A man reminiscent of a prelate volubly complains about the loss of the centre course. Girls dressed in minis and maxis stay dumb and look beautiful. Young poets with Günter Grass-style moustaches loudly announce their views on literature.

And of course television is there. "Right we've got everything," a cameraman said with relief, switching off the spotlights.

All the show has to continue and the next Book Fair is only a matter of time. It occurs every year like Christmas and the spring sales. But now readers can have their say. *Armin Halstenberg*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 September 1970)



A scene from the Cologne production of David Storey's 'The Constructor' (Photo: Stefan Odry)

# Daniel Spoerri exhibits 'Eat Art' at his Düsseldorf restaurant gallery

Daniel Spoerri, hailing from the Balkans, but living in Switzerland, is a creative artist and a cook to boot. Recently in Edinburgh he presented an absurd meal within the compass of the exhibition of Düsseldorf artists.

He qualifies by being the proprietor of a restaurant in Düsseldorf, which he conceived orginally as a permanent happening. And now he has extended this restaurant to include a gallery in which the only exhibits will be those conceived by himself under the title *Eat Art.*

It seemed to this artist a logical step that on 22 September he should open his very own *Eat Art.* At least that is what he wrote.

Following Multiple Art, one of his brain-children, following Op and Pop and Conceptual Art he wanted to broaden the scope of art, break virgin territory and tackle the most changeable objects there are — foodstuffs!

From now on every three weeks edible art produced by another artist will be exhibited. At the opening ceremony of *Eat Art* there was an exhibition of a woman's legs made of marzipan by Arman and a Richard Lindner creation showing a burlesque character made of gingerbread and covered with brightly coloured fondant.

The roll-call of artists who want to exhibit artistic comestibles at Spoerri's gallery is long and impressive: Niki St Phalle, Beuys, Christo, Warhol, Max Bill, Lichtenstein, Tinguely, Uecker, Graubner and "friends" Rot, Thomkins, Gerstner, Filliou, Brecht, Wewerka and Dorothy Ianone.

As an entree Spoerri served up to his guests a steel comb baked into wholemeal bread dough. This was, he cracked, "for those who have hairs on their teeth," a German phrase meaning to have an acid tongue.

In fact the dough of wholemeal bread seems to be one of Spoerri's favourite materials for his art. It flowed out of shoes, oozed out of irons and somehow got mixed up with mousetraps, birdcages, picture frames and dolls' limbs!

Not content with this he made it pour out of brocade bras and a telephone decked in green velvet with a golden border — yes, it even squelched from the handset.

Spoerri's original idea was to use expansive unleavened dough, but the baker he commissioned only had a seventeen centimetre-high oven. Indeed, production problems dog modern art!

Even Daniel Spoerri was astounded when he learnt that the baker charged with creating his masterpieces like most normal bakers only spent one hour on baking whereas it took at least three hours to give us this day our daily . . . art.

Most bakers refused to do overtime even in the cause of higher things . . . art! It was necessary to make excursions into the suburbs where time was not so pressing for bakers — or perhaps the bakers there had a more developed aesthetic sense.

Lindner had to go to Ticino to get his gingerbread woman into an oven. One thing is for certain — comestible aesthetics shut up those critics who complain: "That is art — I could do as well, myself!" *Klaus U. Reincke*

(DIE ZEIT, 25 September 1970)

'The Jealous Baker's Wife' is the title of this Spoerri work modelled from a loaf of bread. It is part of his 'Eat Art' show. (Photo: Brigitte Hellgoth)



## EDUCATION

# Twenty-five years of religious academy conferences

On 26 September the Evangelical Academy in Bad Boll celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Leading figures from religious and public life attended the commemorative ceremony. They included Bishops Helmut Class and Hanns Lilje, Minister Erhard Eppler and Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, who gave the memorial lecture.

The first congress of the Evangelical Academy began on 29 September 1945, St Michael's Day. It took place in the casino at Bad Boll and was attended by the leading economists and lawyers of Württemberg.

Invitations went out in the name of Dr. Wurm, the Bishop of Württemberg. The aim was joint discussion on a restart to political and economic life.

After the times of fear and the manipulation of public opinion, this meeting of free men who could speak their minds once again was a liberating experience for all present.

A congress attended by people of all ideologies and held under the auspices of the Church was something that they had not been used to for a long time.

People today agree that something like this was needed at the time as it fulfilled an urgent need of the population. Following the Bad Boll congress, meetings were held in quick succession in Loccum, Tutzing, Arnoldsheim and Berlin.

Fifteen other towns in the Federal Republic also served as venues for congresses of this type. Regular academy conferences still take place in most of these towns.

The number of congresses being held increases every year. At present getting on for 1,700 conferences of this type are held annually in the Federal Republic, many lasting for several days. They are attended by 82,000 people.

Despite this still continuing boom in the congress trade, it is in keeping to ask whether these conferences, a blissful occasion 25 years ago, are not tiresome repetitions of what has because a duty.

The answer would have to be yes if the academies did nothing else than celebrate what began a quarter of a century ago.

But the reason for the increase in academy work must probably be sought in the fact that they are not like other ecclesiastical or educational institutions and do not rely on a number of regular visitors nor are their events a matter of routine.

Before every congress the organisers are forced to consult experts in the chosen field and examine what subjects must be discussed and what groups need to express their grievances or otherwise.

No other ecclesiastical service is so dependent for its existence on the continually re-sought proximity to modern man and his new problems.

The character and material of these congresses have developed in various ways in the different academies. The academy in Loccum has been strongly influenced by Dr Hanns Lilje, the Bishop of Hanover. Its sure nose in selecting directors for the institution has attracted people from throughout the North of Germany to its discussions on the great issues of current affairs.

The prime aim of the Evangelical Academy in Bad Boll is to establish itself in certain groups in Württemberg. Many concerns, administrative authorities, associations, teaching organisations and other social groups discuss internal conflict and their role in society.

In the Political Club in Tutzing there is an annual congress of leading politicians belonging to all parties.

The Evangelical Academy in Arnoldsheim has become known above all for its role as an ecumenical rendezvous.

All the heads of the academies have one thing in common. They are convinced that the functional society of today contains two phenomena that are in continual conflict with each other, pose different problems and at the same time demand a solution.

These two elements are the static attitude and the dynamism inherent in the social system. The forward-looking moral will that strives for justice, peace, love, freedom and progress continually questions the existence of long-established traditions.

The academies run by both Churches came out of the confessional ghetto long before the Second Vatican Council. Participants are no longer asked what hymn book they sing out of but what value their contributions to the discussion have.

Meanwhile other institutions of this type have been set up overseas, some of them with support from this country, others due to the initiative of the local population.

Moslems, Christians, Buddhists, Hindus and modern atheists can meet there, linked by the tasks they must carry out together with one another in today's world.

None of them consider these academies to be places for religious integration or mutual conversion. They consider them instead as places where they can sit together and discuss whether religion is to continue serving the causes the strife, whether it should not instead serve the survival of humanity and the causes of peace and justice and what the best ways to achieve these aims are.

Although these academies are among the most modern ecclesiastical institutions, they do have many critics, chiefly among the younger generation, who claim that the main thing today is not understanding but commitment.

Mere discussion without commitment for action that is to follow is certainly fruitless in the long run. Every conference participant should be made aware of the fact.

But anyone convinced that the victory of his own point of view will further the cause of humanity will always find the Evangelical Academies an obstacle. They are a thorn in the flesh of all people who oversimplify an issue.

The greatest difficulty in the modern world is not the wealth of opinion but the wealth of fact which rarely permits a simple solution to problems.

One of the best lectures given at Bad Boll by Hermann Ehlers twenty years ago was entitled "Compromise as a political virtue". It almost looks as if many people today have forgotten the political and economic lessons of the lecture.

The academies are a constant reminder that no rational sulutions can be found in the complicated world of today unless there is constant readiness to understand.

*Eberhard Müller*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 26 September 1970)



# 25 million-Mark language school for Bundeswehr

One of the largest language schools in Europe is receiving the finishing touches in Hürth on the doorstep of Cologne. In an armed forces project costing 25 million Marks language institutes that were previously scattered throughout the Federal Republic are being brought under one roof.

"Linguistics, my son, is the foundation of all knowledge," said Hans Wertz, Finance Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, when laying the foundation stone for the Federal Linguistics Bureau thirteen months ago.

Dr. Hans Scheller, a ministerial director, is to head the new military academy that will give both soldiers and civilians this foundation. The institute at Hürth will be one of the largest of its type in Europe.

Mid-1971 is the earliest date that civil servants and Federal employees will be able to move to Hürth from their present posts in Mannheim, Euskirchen, Bonn and Trier. Hürth was the town that won the tug-of-war over the 25-million-Mark project.

What finally swung the decision Hürth's way was the town's proximity to the University and city of Cologne as well as its position opposite Bonn, extremely advantageous as far as transport is concerned.

Next summer at the latest Starfighter pilots will come here to cram the vocabulary they must know, civil servants to brush up their foreign languages, and army officers from abroad to learn to express themselves in German.

The seven golden rules set by former Defence Minister Gerhard Schröder have not been changed.

Dr. Scheller's programme for the Hürth institute is language teaching for the staff of Federal ministries and local authorities, German courses for foreigners, the correct understanding of specialist terminology, translation work and cooperation with national and international institutions of a private and public nature.

Dr. Scheller claims that the linguistic work of the armed forces has suffered a

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

lot from the present situation where the separate institutes are scattered over a wide area.

One reason why the new bureau is important, he says, is because of the existing international links within the Western alliance and the European Economic Community.

The President of the Federal Linguistics Bureau believes that there can be no progress without developments in the language field. English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Polish and Czech were the main languages to be taught up to now. A few more will be added to the list at Hürth.

Bureau employees will have plenty of work to do. A total of 300,000 sides of manuscript are translated every year in Mannheim.

The foreign language central archives, previously housed in Trier, store a treasure of 500,000 words. Every day technology comes up with new products that have to be named and catalogued.

"From this you can see that we are not just a friendly language school," Dr Scheller joked.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 September 1970)

## MEDICINE

# Gynaecologists discuss when human life begins

At the Gynaecology Congress in Hamburg Dr Köster of Giessen held up a highly magnified picture of what looked like a raspberry but was in fact a young human ovum in the first stages of development and asked provocatively, "Is this a human being?"

He was speaking appropriately enough at an inter-disciplinary meeting that was discussing the point at which human life could be said to begin.

The question indicated that science can only describe what it finds. Interpretation, in this case the decision whether this conglomeration of cells constitutes a human being in need of protection or not, is not a medical issue. This can only be the domain of philosophy and theology.

The point at which human life begins is an issue that has pushed its way to the forefront of scientific discussion in recent years along with the exact moment that death finally occurs.

It is known today that neither event can be sharply defined. Both are processes that develop over a period of time. Because of the possibility today of influencing the beginning and end of the life of human beings, doctors have to rely on the aid of theology, philosophy and the expertise of lawyers.

Dr Matussek, a Munich psychiatrist, said that the question of when human life began could not be answered scientifically.

Dr Ringeling, a Protestant theologian from Hamburg, pointed out to his audience that our Western culture has Christian sources that have led to an ever wider interpretation of the concept of humanity over the course of the centuries.

In the early years of Christianity parents were allowed to put their children out. In the Middle Ages human life was not thought to begin until the fourth month of pregnancy.

Since the nineteenth century there has been general agreement that human life begins at conception and must be protected from this time onwards. In view of recent medical findings Dr Ringeling did not answer the question of whether this was still tenable today.

What are these new findings? It cannot be disputed that the fertilised egg already represents human life. It already contains the hereditary features that are unique and unmistakable.

The development of these characteristics to a point where the foetus is recognisable as a human being is considerably influenced by the environment.

We know today that these outside influences begin immediately after conception. During the three days it takes to pass along the Fallopian tube and the three- to four-day period of further development in the womb before becoming firmly fixed, there is already a lively exchange of substances between the developing egg and the mother.

On the fifth day uneven cell distribution can be seen. Embryonic knots are being formed. One part will later develop into the embryo, though exactly which part this will be cannot as yet be recognised.

On the seventh day the egg begins to fix itself in the membrane wall of the womb. This process ends on the twelfth day.

Dr Schmidt-Matthiesen stated that it is not until this point that a biologically controlled milieu is produced. Up to now the relations between the egg and the mother have still been subject to a great extent by chance. The situation was therefore very unstable and could easily be disturbed in some way.

Doctors estimate that some fifty per cent of the fertilised eggs perish during the stage preceding establishment in the womb. The period up to the twelfth day is therefore termed the potential pregnancy period.

In the period leading up to the twelfth day the egg may separate into two, forming one-egg twins. This process can be reversed in experiments on animals. If two eggs are freed from their outer skin, the zona pellucida, after the third or fourth day of development, united with each other and transplanted in this state back into the Fallopian tube, a single animal, though somewhat larger than normal, results.

If the eggs of black and white animals are used for this experiment, researchers can tell what part of the resulting animal came from which egg from the zebra-like black and white stripes.

This was where Father Hirschmann and modern Catholic theology came in. As long, he said, as an embryo could be divided into two or more parts there could be no talk of an individual (which is the same as indivisible).

The biological development must have reached a certain stage before there could be any talk of a human being. But what stage?

It was obvious that Father Hirschmann and the overwhelming majority of gynaecologists thought that there could be no individual human life while there was a chance of the human egg splitting, a stage ending to all practical purposes with the end of nidation after which the egg is firmly established in the wall of the womb. Individuality is an important criterion of human existence.

Other gynaecologists do not believe that an embryo in this stage is a human being. Their criterion is the stage to which the brain develops after forty days.

These different attitudes are important when judging ethically methods to prevent nidation and people who terminate a pregnancy after the egg is firmly established in the womb.

Speaking as a lawyer, Professor Krauss said that biological features such as nidation could not be the deciding factor in the legal judgement of measures aimed against embryonic life.

Biological factors must be replaced by events that can be accurately determined. One example is the missing of a period. A woman would notice this, though not conception and nidation. This therefore ist the legal criterion.

But this generally occurs at the same time as nidation, when further separation of the embryo is no longer possible.

In practice therefore gynaecologists, theologians and lawyers agree on the stage from which there is a human life in the womb dependent on protection.

Accordingly the Gynaecological Society decided that inhibiting nidation is not legally speaking abortion in the sense of paragraph 218, even though from the ethical point of view measures inhibiting nidation are to be judged more sternly than contraception.

*W. Cyran*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 September 1970)

# Government plans to cut cigarette advertising

The government is to be given powers to limit advertising of cigarettes or in some cases to ban it altogether.

Ludwig von Manger-König, State Secretary to the Ministry of Health, spoke recently of various ways in which cigarette advertising might be cut for the protection of the consumer. In some cases he said it might be forbidden outright to advertise cigarettes.

It was planned to discuss the matter with all parties who had an interest, including representatives of the tobacco trade and advertising agencies.

The State Secretary said that voluntary cuts in advertising might well be more effective than a ban.

(Hannoversche Presse, 24 September 1970)

# Computers lend a hand in supervising brain surgery

## SPECIALISTS REVIEW LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN FREIBURG

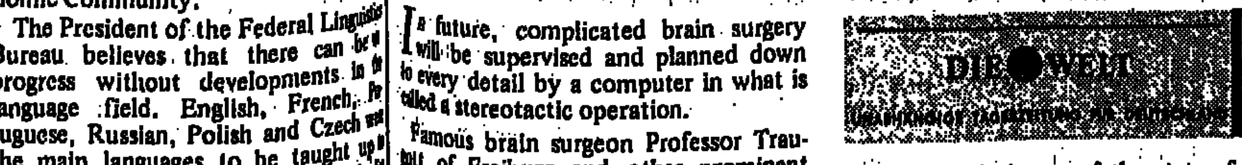
In future, complicated brain surgery will be supervised and planned down to every detail by a computer in what is called a stereotactic operation.

Famous brain surgeon Professor Traugott of Freiburg and other prominent scientists reported on this new method at the fifth International Symposium for Stereoencephalatomy in Freiburg.

The symposium was being held at the same time as the 34th annual congress of the German Association for Neuro-Surgery, thus forming a double event in the medical calendar.

During the operation the computer will constantly measure and evaluate the tiny electrical impulses connected with the stimulation of the individual parts of the brain.

These data will give surgeons a con-



tinual overall picture of the state of the electrical stimuli in the brain.

Russian researchers from the neurosurgical hospital in Leningrad have been taking measurements of a similar type for some time now.

Professor Bechtereva, a woman, told the Freiburg congress that a complicated system of electrodes were attached to the various brain centres of patients.

Researchers could then take 1,200 measurements of the various electrical activities in the brain. Their significance was evaluated by computer.

Researchers in Freiburg reported that one of the main aims of stereotactic operations was to exclude spastic conditions of tension and convulsion such as Parkinson's disease (paralysis agitans).

In diseases of this type the nerve centres of the brain that normally coordinate muscular movements are damaged or completely destroyed.

Professor Mundinger of Freiburg said that interrupting various nerve systems often regularised parts that had got out of control.

Other stereotactic operations exclude pathological stimuli or suppress conditions of pain that could not be treated in any other way.

Stereotactic brain operations also have a role to play in the treatment of cancer.

*Christoph Wolff*

(DIE WELT, 29 September 1970)

# Infant mortality up despite use of antibiotics

Münchner Merkur
Münchener Zeitung
für Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur und Sport

When the first Autumn Symposium for Paediatric Surgery opened in the Haunerschen Kinderspital, Professor Hecker of Munich University's Paediatric Surgical Hospital was heard to say "Not another congress! There are enough already!"

The explanation is that most medical congresses are biased towards established doctors. Head physicians, consultants, lecturers and professors are heard often enough, but very few ordinary doctors.

Things were different in Munich. Only one of the 22 speakers was established, the rest were still assistants. Their congress was not opened with the normal reception at which dinner jackets are requested. Instead there was an evening of beat and, before breaking up, they went to sample the Oktoberfest night life together.

Fun and games were put aside for the actual lectures. But the humour was still there. Each of the speakers was given a form in which he was to allot marks to each lecture.

The marks given by the speakers and an additional committee of professors would decide which three lectures were the best. Journeys to other congresses lay in store for the winners.

The infections discussed at the symposium are no longer among the prime causes of infant mortality, a result of effective antibiotics.

But the better our antibiotics become the more risk there is of children suffering mycological complaints. "That's the price we've got to pay," Professor Marget of Munich said. Progress has to be paid for.

Now, for example, sufferers from mucoviscidosis, a serious lung complaint present at birth, have a life expectancy of sixteen to 21 years compared to seven months in the days before antibiotics. This borders on a miracle.

Antibiotics are given to newborn children in the most powerful doses available if any sepsis is suspected. Dr Conter of Homburg said that doctors did not wait until the poisoning had fully developed but decided on immediate preventive measures.

Suspect pregnancies indicate that the unborn child could have an inadequate immunological system. In a third of the cases reported on by Dr Conter this was confirmed by respiratory complaints.

Immunological defects — complaints where the body's defence mechanism is partly or completely damaged — play a greater role in children's diseases than was previously thought.

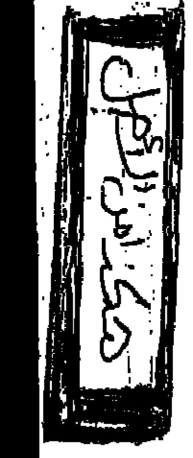
Dr Dieter Adam of Munich University's Children's Hospital reported that these deficiencies have only been discovered and more closely examined in recent years. An intact defence mechanism is an essential prerequisite for treatment with antibiotics and other drugs.

Perhaps immunological defects provide the reason why infant mortality is not declining as much as hoped in the Federal Republic despite the improved medical care provided for mothers and children.

State Secretary Ludwig von Manger-König recently stated that the infant mortality rate even increased last year. 2.4 per cent of all children in Bavaria still die before their first birthday.

*Ottmar Katz*

(Münchner Merkur, 26 September 1970)



■ THE ECONOMY

# IMF reluctant on sweeping changes at Copenhagen

Peace has returned to Copenhagen. For the demonstrators there is no longer any object for protest now that the gates at the Bella Center have closed behind the last of the visitors to the annual general meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Delegates have returned to their various capitals, most of them probably mulling over the debates at this year's AGM.

Discussions showed that there has scarcely been any relenting on the decision to adhere fairly firmly to rigid currency exchange rates.

Bonn's Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller was quick to see the light. He no longer spoke of "greater flexibility." This time it was "greater elasticity". He obviously avoided the expression flexibility because it suggested an excessive amount of exchange freedom.

Complete freedom was ruled out long before the Copenhagen meeting. This included fixed exchange rates with greatly increased areas of latitude and fixed exchange rates that are allowed to alter automatically, but only by small easy stages at a time.

Reports presented by executive directors to the Bank governors in Copenhagen contained three suggestions which would allow more freedom of movement in exchange rates while adhering firmly to the fixed exchange rates of the Bretton Woods system.

These three suggestions, the work of several experts for the past eighteen months, were: small but frequent alterations to exchange rates as a result of political decisions, an area of latitude increased to a maximum of two or at the most three per cent, and finally short-term freeing of exchange rates on the way from one fixed parity to another.

These were three possibilities that were to be tested in Copenhagen. Speeches and behind-the-scenes chat should have given a clue to whether the demand for greater flexibility would be answered at the next meeting in Washington.

It was not a mere matter of chance that the call for greater flexibility had been made. When the international monetary system was created twenty-five years ago deflation and unemployment were grave dangers.

Today the bugbears are inflation and overemployment.

Even with the Bretton Woods system the countries would have been able to deal with both these bugbears if they had been able to alter parity in time.

But no one was keen to use the safety valve of revaluation and devaluation. Governments shied away from it, claiming that it would upset the balance even more.

The turbulence on currency exchange markets was aggravated by the flow of money as investors threw in their stakes and made their play. In the country of their choice they just boosted inflationary tendencies. Flows of money such as this did not happen 25 years ago.

There were sound motives for the demand for greater flexibility. But those who made such demands were overestimating what revaluations and devaluations could achieve.

In fact all they do is permit governments to postpone important measures in economic policies which are in the interest of international equilibrium and allow governments to do this without being immediately plagued with a bad conscience.

As the latitude of exchange rates increases the scope of governments' consciences with regard to economic policies increases proportionately.

In Copenhagen those who called for greater flexibility in currency exchange rates found little to cheer them up.

It was particularly the great European industrial nations and Japan that fought unwaveringly on the side of the status quo.

Japanese Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda spoke out in favour of keeping the International Monetary Fund system exactly as it is.

M. Giscard d'Estaing of France led an all out attack on the bases of flexibility in exchange rates. But nevertheless he did favour a slight increase in latitude.

Experts on the French diplomatic scene regard it as progress that M. Giscard d'Estaing is prepared to allow "a certain degree of flexibility" between the groups of currencies in the projected European Currency Union and outside currencies.

Whitehall's Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Anthony Barber fought a battle on two fronts. He said a firm "no" to the supporters of a free exchange rate for the pound sterling who have been voicing their opinions in the press recently. He came out firmly in favour of fixed rates of exchange.

He told the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) that Britain would accept any decisions on exchange rates made by the EEC between now and the time of Britain's entry.

The Bonn government is making particularly heavy weather of this whole business and has not yet made a final decision either way. Certainly from the political and economic point of view the Federal Republic has the toughest job.

United States Finance Minister David Kennedy has taken a liking to the idea of greater flexibility. He said that there were signs that more flexible exchange rates might in certain circumstances be beneficial to free trade. Europe would be freer to revalue its currencies in relation to the dollar. Those who know the burdens the United States bears as a world power will understand what Kennedy means.

Other countries are, however, not so keen to change the organisation of the International Monetary Fund in such a way as to make currency exchange rates more flexible.

*Rudolf Herlt*

(DIE WELT, 29 September 1970)

# Bundesbank 'n[illegible] to revaluation

Bundesbank President Karl Kla[illegible] stated in a televised interview bro[illegible] cast by North German Television (N[illegible]) that there would not be a fu[illegible] revaluation of the Mark.

This followed the call for an[illegible] revaluation by the President of [illegible] Federal Republic Institute for Econo[illegible] Research in Berlin, Dr. Klaus D[illegible] Arndt, an SPD deputy and former p[illegible] mentary State secretary, who cou[illegible] an up-valuation of the Mark n[illegible] restore price stability.

According to Karl Klasen another [illegible] luation at the moment would be in[illegible] since rising costs, prices and wages [illegible] already making it difficult for this co[illegible] try's exporters to cope with competi[illegible] from other countries.

With the present state of the balance [illegible] payments Klasen could see no ope[illegible] for measures on the foreign trade fro[illegible] He said that he considered further eco[illegible] mic braking measures uncalled for, [illegible] intends to do everything possible to [illegible] prices spiralling.

Klaus Dieter Arndt had accused t[illegible] Bundesbank of failing to pursue a purpo[illegible] ful stabilisation policy.

In an interview on the television p[illegible] gramme *Panorama* Arndt stated: "T[illegible] Bundesbank opposes a revaluation of t[illegible] Mark because of the balance of payme[illegible] situation."

He added: "The Bundesbank is [illegible] putting price stability in first positi[illegible] but is relegating it to second positi[illegible] after the balance of payments... [illegible] though the Bank is supposed to be t[illegible] protector of our currency its stabilisati[illegible] policies are not, as they should be, [illegible] be-all and end-all."

Arndt admitted that the Bundesbank was doing its utmost on the domestic scene, but pointed out that such measures alone were not enough to guarantee stability.

(Hannoversche Presse, 30 September 197[illegible])

# Karl Schiller cuts Soviet hopes down to size

Six weeks after the signing of the Bonn-Moscow treaty renouncing the threat and use of force Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller considered the time was ripe for a trip to Moscow.

His purpose was to discuss the possibilities of increased trade between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union and the ticklish question of the renewal of the trade agreement between the two countries, which the Russians had allowed to lapse.

This was not a question of good timing, as Schiller would have it, but rather a matter of pure chance. The invitation to Professor Schiller to visit the Chemicals Fair in Moscow was received as long ago as February.

Trade with the Soviet Union is not spectacular. Last year our deals with the Russians were worth about 2.9 thousand million Marks, which amounts to only 1.3 per cent of our overall foreign trade.

Most of the tradespeople from this country who were in Moscow are pleased to note that there is enormous interest among Soviet businessmen and that many good wishes were expressed.

The Soviet government is even happier about the prospects. Many businessmen from this country who were in Moscow think that the Russians are attaching not only hopes, but almost claims to the Moscow Treaty.

In the preamble to this treaty for the renunciation of the threat and use of force specific mention is made of extending economic ties and scientific, technical and cultural exchanges.

Now the Soviet Union wants to take the Federal Republic at its word. It expects German import embargoes to be lifted along with offers of credit and cheaper rates of interest.

In Moscow Schiller had to cut many great expectations down to size. He had to point out that in the Federal Republic there is no such thing as State aid credit and that interest rates cannot be manipulated.

In conversations with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev Schiller stressed that the Bonn government could do no more than give credit guarantees and that even then it could only do this on the same terms for the Soviet Union as for other countries.

Nikita Khrushchev once spoke of the oceans of goods that could be poured into the USSR. Without doubt demand in Russia has not declined but since then — it has almost certainly increased substantially.

The USSR has been unable to keep up the rate of economic expansion it set in the past. Its economy is in danger of running out of steam. And as far as technology is concerned the USSR is out of time.

Obviously Moscow is trying to break free from the vicious circle of inadequate levels of production coupled with ambitious economic, military and foreign policy involvements.

The next five-year plan, for 1971 to 1975, is designed not only to boost economic expansion but also involves modernisation of industrial and transport concerns and above all the implementation of economic reforms which will make the system of planned economy more effective.

For this the Soviet Union requires modern machinery and plant, and apart from requirements in modern technology it must buy the technical know-how that goes with it.

This is, however, something that the Soviet Union will in the main have to buy from the West. Even the German Democratic Republic, which has the most productive industrial set-up within the East Bloc is unable to offer a great deal of advanced equipment to the Russians.

The ocean of requirements in Moscow represents a demand which is nowhere near met by international supply.

It is reasonable to assume that this was the real reason why the Soviet Union was keen to sign a treaty with the Federal Republic.

A Yugoslav newspaper remarked: „In its prior development of trading agreements with the West the Soviet Union has shown that it does not regard trade and credit with and from capitalist countries as a betrayal of ideological principles but that it is a useful means of realising more speedily those social welfare and economic aims that the country has set itself."

Are there now any prospects of strengthening our economic ties with the USSR? The Soviets know as well as we that this would be a development that would take many years.

There will be no spectacular overnight developments in this direction. Even optimists such as Economic Affairs Minister Schiller and Berthold Beitz, the chairman of the advisory board of Krupp's, do not set their expectations any higher than that the present figure for trade with the East Bloc, four per cent, will in the course of some years be increased to eight per cent.

This country's capital market is not inexhaustible. Credit amounting to several thousand million Marks can only be raised when large consortiums of international banks are founded and even then only with difficulty.

Credit is costly. The enormous rates of interest have to be paid in the end by the customer, that is to say the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union would also have to learn to accept that West Berlin is in the Deutschmark currency area and that it would accordingly be represented in the political sphere by Bonn.

If the Soviet Union ever comes to think that it might obtain political and economic advantages from so doing it would probably agree to some kind of settlement of the Berlin question.

*Joachim Nawrocki*

(DIE ZEIT, 2 October 1970)



■ TRADE FAIRS

# Essen caravan show caters for the kings of the road

About 45,000 new caravans will be manufactured in the Federal Republic this year. This means that at the end of the year there will be around 200,000 caravans on the roads with German registration plates.

This figure will have increased to about half a million by the mid-seventies. We are heading into a period of caravan mania the like of which we have never seen before. The desire to own a caravan and drive around with your own home on wheels just grows and grows and grows.

Already camping and caravanning makes up about eight per cent of the tourist traffic on our roads.

A glimpse at the caravans of the future was given by the ninth international caravan exhibition in Essen, held between 26 September and 4 October.

One hundred and thirty companies from ten countries exhibited their products in twelve exhibition halls at Gruga Park. There were caravans, camping



buses, portable homes, tents and all the gadgets that go with camping.

Generally speaking the shape of things to come is quite different from the shape of things gone — the egg has had its day and the briquette is on the way in. In the past the most common shape for the caravan has been a kind of oval, but the new fashion is for caravans shaped like briquettes of coal.

This shape offers more space inside. Hence there is more room for fitting out the caravan with all mod cons and making it comfortable.

Kitchens are being designed bigger and hence more practical. Caravan refrigerators are offering more space inside and running water, central heating, longer beds and more comfortable furniture are making the life on wheels almost as comfortable as home life.

Leisure time caravan fanatics like the extra space. The three-metre caravan has gone out of favour as far as they are concerned. They demand caravans at least four metres long.

There are two external factors influencing this trend. Firstly: Motor manufacturers are offering more powerful cars which are ideal for hauling the extra-size and hence extra-weight caravans.

Secondly keen competition is forcing manufacturers to keep prices down for the larger and more luxurious caravans.

Current prices are:

Three-metre caravans: 2,000-2,500 Marks.

3.8-metre caravans: 2,500-3,500 Marks. Marks.

Four metres: about 4,000 Marks.

Four to five metres: between 5,000 and 9,000 Marks.

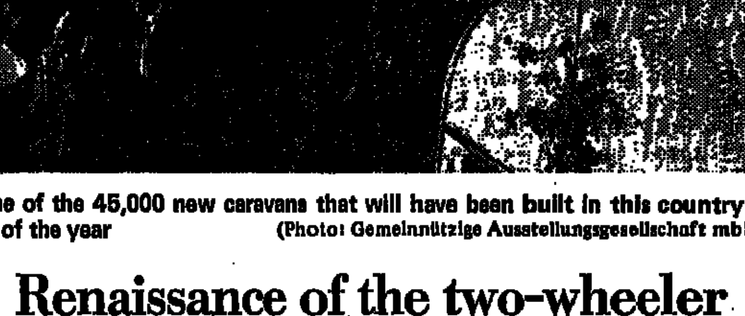
De luxe models: 8,000-30,000 Marks.

All models have been fitted with a more reliable kind of tow-bar. One manufacturer has built his trailers with a single axle and a new kind of trailer brake, with the advantage that it is possible to reverse without employing any special kind of steering gear for the caravan.

Twin axles are finding favour and in Essen there were scarcely any single axle caravans measuring over six metres in length.

It is interesting to note that now caravans between five and six metres in

Continued on page 12



Some of the 45,000 new caravans that will have been built in this country by the end of the year (Photo: Gemeinnützige Ausstellungsgesellschaft mbH. Essen)

# Mixed feelings about this year's Berlin Industries Fair

After ten days the twentieth German Industries Fair in Berlin recently closed after what the organisers described as another success.

This year's exhibition entitled *Mensch und Technik* (Man and Technology) again attracted a large audience, with 305,000 people turning up, a slight drop compared with last year.

The organisers stated that the special exhibitions in which the latest advances in technology were shown in a form which the layman could understand attracted a great number of visitors.

Against the wishes of many of the exhibitors the German Industries Fair will take place again next year, but not until November, since there are other major attractions, such as the International Radio and Television Exhibition taking place in September and October 1971.

As has already been reported in the German press there were plans to drop the Industries Fair altogether next year. But it will go on, under the title, "materials — research, testing and application" (Werkstoffe — erforscht, geprüft und verarbeitet).

Once again we saw concrete proof this year that the Industries Fair is not just a technical exhibition, but also that it has a commercial significance as well.

Quite a large number of firms exhibiting there reported excellent business deals. This applied to manufacturers of household implements, but it also applied to medical instruments as well.

As far as machinery and machine tools are concerned, however, business did not quite live up to expectations. Nevertheless the industry is expecting good orders to come in belatedly as a result of participation in the Fair.

Furniture manufacturers are also reserved about their praise for the Fair. But good business deals were reported from the manufacturers of gas ovens and water heaters.

As far as the motor manufacturers who exhibited in Berlin are concerned the verdict varies from "satisfactory" to "not particularly satisfactory".

Manufacturers of equipment used in the building trade are certainly expecting their final turnover figures to be pleasing.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 September 1970)

# Renaissance of the two-wheeler at Cologne exhibition

A motorcycle with a Wankel motor was the star attraction at the ninth international cycle and motorcycle exhibition (IFMA 1970) held in Cologne between 26 and 29 September.

The Wankel motorcycle is a prototype manufactured by Hercules in Nuremberg and was on show for the first time at this, the largest "two-wheeler" exhibition in the world, which is held every other year in Cologne.

The Wankel bike was developed by Fichtel & Sachs.

At the exhibition in Cologne there were in all 322 firms from nineteen different countries exhibiting their bikes and motorbikes. One hundred and seventy-three of them came from abroad with firms from France, Italy, Great Britain and the Netherlands leading the way.

It is particularly interesting to note the marked trend towards heavy solo motorbicycles. Although these generally cost more than a Volkswagen beetle many young and not-so-young people dream of owning one.

Ten firms exhibiting 500-cc and larger machines at Cologne represent virtually all that are on offer in the whole world. They are the Bavarian Motor Works (BMW), Moto Guzzi, Benelli, Laverda (these three from Italy), Honda, Yamaha and Kawasaki from Japan, Norton, Triumph and BSA from England and Harley Davidson from the United States.

A new model is the Laverda 750 with a two cylinder twin motor. Its 750cc's develop sixty DIN horse power and a speed of 192 km/h (120 mph).

This machine is so silent-running that motorcycling fans call it the "two-wheel Rolls Royce". It markets at 5,690 Marks.

Apart from the Wankel-motor bike, for which a production date has not yet been announced, the German motorbike industry has put several new and improved models on the market.

The great bulk of powered two-wheelers is still concentrated on low powered machines. On most of the 50-cc models the horse power has been increased from 5.3 to 6.2. This gives them a speed of up to ninety kilometres per hour (56 mph). Costs are on the right side of 2,000 Marks.

Small motorbikes are becoming more and more popular as a family's "second car." There was a good stock of miniature bikes that can be folded up and stowed away in the boot of the family's first car.

Prices for these vary from 350 to 800 Marks. So popular are these minibikes becoming that the lawnmower firm Solo has been lured into the market. They reckon that so many families will want tiny motorbikes as "second cars" that this could be a successful and lucrative side-line.

One attraction of IFMA was the section on small motor-bikes for children. Their two-stroke engine gives them a speed of ten kilometres per hour (six miles per hour) and they cost about 500 Marks. Naturally they are prohibited from traffic and must be ridden only on private property or children's playgrounds.

The latest design in motorcycles with rustproof spare parts hardly ever needs cleaning. IFMA showed the latest in models such as this as well as the most recent designs for fold-away models, new styles of pedals, trendy paintwork, new styles of lighting and the latest shape of headlights, protective metalwork to guard important parts of the machine from inclement weather and saddles made of glass fibre.

Manufacturers regretted that they had had to increase prices by four to eight per cent as a result of increased wage bills and material costs and difficulties with exports following revaluation of the Mark.

Nevertheless there has been a renaissance in the two-wheeler business and it is generally hoped that this will continue.

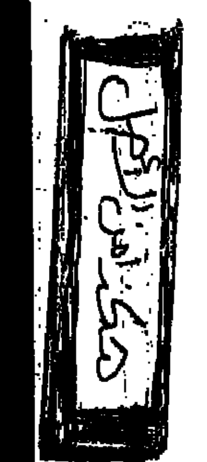
*Markus Christmann*

(DIE WELT, 25 September 1970)



The world's first Wankel-engined motorcycle stole the show at Cologne's IFMA exhibition

(Photo: Bildstelle der Messe- und Ausstellungs-Ges. m.b.H. Köln)



■ MODERN LIVING

# Private eyes tell all at Inzell

DIE ● WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Sherlock Holmes' successors are annoyed. "There are too many black sheep in the profession," says ex-Hamburg CID man Helmut Dunze, secretary general of the Private Detectives' Association.

Anyone can set up shop as a private eye. All that is needed is a licence costing a few Marks that is very seldom refused.

At their annual conference in Inzell, Upper Bavaria, the 144 members of the association called for state examinations and special licences for their livelihood "so as to settle the hash of the ones who earn the profession a bad name."

Horst Vollbrecht, 54, of Berlin, the association's president, would like the qualifications to be made stiffer so as to brush up his colleagues' image.

Helmut Dunze, two years older than President Vollbrecht and a man who has given his services in industrial and divorce cases for nineteen years now, reckons that licences to operate as a private detective have been issued to about a thousand people in this country.

Many of them lack professional training, he maintains, but he does not believe that any of them have previous convictions themselves.

Private eye Dunze does not approve of bugging devices and does not own a revolver. "The job is not so dangerous as to warrant ownership of a gun as a general rule," he comments.

He himself makes do with a tape recorder, a powerful pair of binoculars and a small camera. He is not a man to take undue risks. "When the going gets rough I call it a day," he puts it.

It is up to the police to arrest dangerous criminals, when all is said and done; cooperation with the police varies in the degree to which it can be claimed to be satisfactory.

Often enough private eyeing is a desk job. Dunze, who seldom flashes his detective's licence to glean information, has a different approach. "It is better to let yourself be underestimated," he says.

Not every licence-holder qualifies for membership of the association. In the process of negotiating special examinations with the Standing Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the association is an exclusive body.

Helmut Dunze recalls an evidently most inquisitive young man who looked like a tramp and was a male nurse by trade. His application for membership was rejected.

Fees vary enormously. Detectives can be hired by the hour or at a flat rate for a particular job. "Unfortunately," Dunze notes, "there is no limit to the amount a private eye can insist on by way of remuneration.

"You need luck," Dunze concludes, adding by way of an afterthought that only one television detective, the star of a German series, does the job as it should be done.

(DIE WELT, 29 September 1970)

# Ministerial Mercedes a size larger

The trend to larger and more powerful cars has not passed Bonn Ministries by. In ordering new official vehicles a number of Ministries are ordering larger models "in the interest of road safety and saving running costs and repairs."

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller, who so far has made do with a Mercedes 250 S, will, according to the budget estimates for 1971, be chauffeured in a 280 next year. In foggy weather he will also be able to inspect the lie of the land with the aid of halogen lamps.

His Parliamentary State Secretary is to be upgraded a mere 200 cc and will be driving a Mercedes 250. Transport Minister Georg Leber's present 280 S will be replaced by a 280 SE.

A number of other Ministers are to stay as they are, though. Chancellor Brandt will make do with another 300 SL costing 47,000 Marks, including extras. Ministers Franke and Ertl – Intra-German Affairs and Agriculture respectively – will also be making do with their present 280 S.

Horst Ehmke, Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, is also to mark time with a new 280 SEL with extras, while Finance Minister Alex Möller is setting an example by substituting a mere 280 S for his present 280 SE.

Labour Minister Walter Arendt's new official cars will represent a considerable upgrading. The Ministry's two Fords are to be replaced by two Mercedes 230s.

"The purchase of two Mercedes 230s instead of the two Ford 17Ms is necessary because of the increasing number of long journeys," the official argument runs. "The two showpiece cars are also to be put at the disposal of frequent foreign visitors."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 September 1970)

# Unmarried fathers protest against new provisions for their offspring

Hamburger Abendblatt

Shocked by the provisions of the new law on illegitimate children, unmarried fathers in the Federal Republic are gunning for Bonn.

Lawyer and prominent layman Albert Schirmer of Nuremberg, general secretary of the Association of Maintenance Payers, is preparing to file an appeal to the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe on the grounds that the Act is unconstitutional.

Cases of hardship are to be discussed with officials of the Ministries of Health and Finance in Bonn.

The general secretary is not prepared to disclose how many members the association, founded in Nuremberg in 1968, has. Names of individual members are hardly ever made public either.

"The fathers of illegitimate children prefer to remain anonymous. They are afraid of scandal," says Albert Schirmer, who thus lets slip that even at the crest of the sex wave it appears to be felt somehow disgraceful when the natural consequences occur.

One father has threatened to commit suicide by setting fire to himself in public in front of the Ministry of Health because of the financial difficulties into which he and his family have been plunged by the new Act.

This may only be a verbal protest but it indicates clearly the extent to which higher maintenance payments over a longer period and the illegitimate child's right to a share in the father's inheritance has made a serious matter of what many fathers used to rate as mere bad luck.

The association now fears that the illegitimate child may be financially better off than children born in wedlock and that "one's own family may have to go without to the point of starvation."

Hardship cases are to be described to show the general public how much unmarried fathers suffer under the terms of the new Act. One well-to-do medical specialist, for instance, has had his maintenance payments increased from 105 to 312 Marks a month at one fell swoop.

Letters from wives who are now being put to additional hardship as a result of their husband's affair with the other woman are also quoted by the association with the aim of conjuring visions of the happiness of entire families being jeopardised.

All means at the association's disposal are to be employed to counter an "avalanche of serious financial burdens to the benefit of the illegitimate child" and "legalised blackmail" by mothers' child care officers.

The association claims that the cost of living has increased by ten per cent in the past five years whereas maintenance payments have doubled.

One of the angry fathers' favourite arguments is that their illegitimate children may end up with a right to inherit both from themselves and from its stepfather.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 24 September 1970)

# Computerised hotel reservation service opened in Frankfurt

From 1 October the most comprehensive hotel reservation service in the country for accommodation both at home and abroad can be reached by dialling Frankfurt 59 00 95 or 414 543.

"Reservation Bureau International Hotels Germany" at 26, Holzhausenstrasse, will answer and make reservations free of charge at more than sixty first-class hotels in thirty-odd towns in this country.

Free bookings at hotels all over the world can be made at the agency, which works in conjunction with Express Reservation Services, an American Express subsidiary.

The Frankfurt central reservation bureau of the Federal Republic section of the International Hotel Association still works by conventional means.

For the past month Express Reservation Services has, on the other hand, had a computer at its Frankfurt office linked to the firm's central computer in Memphis, Tennessee. A hotel booking in, say, Tokyo can be made in a matter of seconds by computer.

The bureau's facilities are available to anyone but specially designed to cater for travel agents, air, sea and rail transport undertakings and other firms and organisations at home and abroad.

Immediate confirmations are made by phone or teleprinter, followed by a printed form confirming that the required room in the hotel in question has been booked.

As rooms have, as a rule, to be taken by 18.00 hours local time it is as well to specify on booking that the estimated time of arrival may be later.

At an inaugural press conference at the Hessischer Hof hotel attended by Dr Margot Gleue of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Herr Kloeppel of Frankfurt city council (who claimed that "We have given the project every encouragement") and a considerable number of representatives of interested organisations Dr Lotz of Nuremberg, president of the International Hotel Association, stated that at a time when American concerns were showing increasing interest in hotels the reservation bureau had been set up on a cooperative basis with the aid of capital provided by the hotels in question and by the association itself.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 September 1970)







## Autumn fashions ...

... designed to allow the wearer to cock a snook at the cold. Poplin mini-coats and full-length leather wear boast fur collars while this stylish suit (centre) in yacht blue has a maxi-collar, vertical slit pockets and a pattern described as seismographic. The midi-coat on the right has a mock belt with a stylish buckle and an extra-long vent at the back.

(Photos: DIH-Studio Köln)



■ SPORT

# This country wins first European hockey championships

Europe's first official hockey championships it may have been, but for seven of the ten days of the tournament in Heysel stadium Brussels, the probables among the sixteen nations taking part were less interested in winning the Cup than in reaching the semi-finals.

This was the qualification for the first World Cup and this country, Holland, France and Spain made it after hotly contested quarter-finals, two of which went into extra time. The standard of most encounters suffered from a shortage of real international talent, though.

The finals took place on 27 September and this country beat Holland 3-1. In five month's time, from 10 to 21 February 1971, the world's leading hockey nations will play off in Lahore, Pakistan, to determine the first genuine world champion in the history of the game.

Six months later, from 19 August to 2 September 1971 in Auckland, New Zealand, the first women's world hockey championships are to be held. Hockey, long considered to be ultra-conservative, seems to have entered an era of fierce international competition.

The proposal to stage a bona fide world championship tournament was made in March 1969 at the Paris conference of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) by Ali Iqtidar Shah Dara of Pakistan.

A seven-member committee chaired by Dr Klee of Austria was entrusted with working out the details and six months later in Brussels 21 members of the federation voted in favour ( to no "noes" and four abstentions).

The trophy, a massive gold hockey stick, had already been donated by the Pakistan Hockey Association.

The main doubter at the time was Paul Reinberg of Hamburg, honorary president of the Federal Republic Hockey Association and long-standing member of the international body.

Reinberg was worried lest top-flight hockey come to consist solely of competitive encounters leaving no time for friendly matches. FIH president Rene Frank of Brussels laconically replied that no one was under obligation to take part.

Eberhard Nöller of Bonn, this country's vice-president, recently echoed these worries about the increasingly competitive character of the game.

Writing in *Hockey*, the association's official journal, he warned against "seeing a complete utilisation of championship and cup possibilities the sole or decisive means of making hockey attractive to the general public and gaining new players."

Shortly beforehand, though, a year after the introduction of a Federal league for the outdoor game, the association had set up a commission to examine the possibility of starting a national league for indoor hockey.

Günther Kummetz of Berlin, ex-international and sports journalist, had also advocated the idea of a Federal Republic hockey cup competition.

Many people do not consider the idea of a European Cup contest between national champions such a utopian proposal either. Unofficially one has already been held this season by CD Egara Tarrasa, the Spanish club, Frankfurt 1880, the Federal Republic champions, taking part.

Ten countries will be represented at the 1971 world cup championship. Eight will have to qualify. The African and American representatives, Kenya and Argentina, are reckoned to have qualified by virtue of their past performances.

In addition to the four semi-finalists Australia is also a certain participant at Lahore. The three Asian contestants will be decided at the Asian Games in Bangkok from 12 to 17 December next.

As at the Olympics the reserve countries in the event of a withdrawal for any reason are to be Uganda and Trinidad and Tobago.

One of the main reasons why the international federation decided in favour of a World Cup was doubtless the aim advocated by the International Olympic Committee on more than one occasion of reducing the number of competing nations in Olympic team events.

"I am afraid," FIH president Frank said at the Brussels meeting, "that the Olympic hockey tournament will be cut from sixteen to eight entrants in 1972."

The Brussels European Cup, with nineteen entrants, was the largest national tournament ever held. The Belgian postal administration issued commemorative postage stamps, the most important games were screened on colour television and total expenditure amounted to about two million Belgian francs, which at 150,000 Marks is not to be sneezed at.

King Baudouin was patron of the tournament, his brother Prince Albert honorary president.

The Olympic idea of taking part rather than winning will no doubt have played a part as far as hockey dwarf Malta was concerned. The Maltese, who had never before played an international match, were at the receiving end of no fewer than 26 goals in the four games of their qualifying round.

Another to date virtually unknown team nearly created a sensation, though. Finland, which had only ever won one international, made a play-off against Switzerland necessary for a quarter-finals place.




Federal Republic v. France at the European Cup hockey tournament in Brussels

(Photo: Schirner)

The Finns only lost after 107 minutes, 30 seconds of regular play and a further half hour of seven-metre kicks.

The Eastern European countries are making what is perhaps a more serious attempt to catch up with the countries that have led the field for years. In 79 minutes of extra time the Poles fiercely resisted the hot favourites, Holland, before losing 1-0. Their goalless draw against this country was well deserved too.

The Soviet eleven came as something of a surprise too. After a vain attempt in the mid-fifties the Soviet Union has retrained experienced ice hockey and bandy players and now that the game has been made more popular in Russia they proved themselves to have a number of good ideas.

The inauguration of a European Cup tournament was not in itself particularly avant-garde. There have been continental competitions in the other four continents to all intents and purposes for some time.

Championships are held in the course of the Asian and Pan-American Games. In Africa the coloured countries (excluding, that is, Rhodesia and South Africa) take Part in the annual Rahim Jivray Trophy competition and every other year Australia and New Zealand meet to decide the holder of the Manning Memorial Cup.

In view of the Lahore world championships nearly all participants at Brussels made intensive preparations. In August even England went on an extended tour of the Continent after a couple of games against Switzerland at home.

In the quarter-finals England's efforts proved to have been to no avail. This country won 1-0 in the ninety-seventh minute and the third period of extra time.

This country's team had attended weekend courses in Munich, Hamburg and Berlin and had held a final training camp in Cologne.

The work put in by manager Werner Delmes of Cologne was offset before the tournament even began by a mysterious influenza outbreak which put half the team out of action. What is more, the two best midfield players, Suhl of Hamburg and Dröse of Frankfurt, were not available.

So this country had little sparkle to offer in the qualifying round games against Wales, Poland and Italy (2-0, 0-0 and 6-0 respectively). It consolidated its reputation as a good tournament team in the quarter-finals, though, beating England, every bit its equal, in a tough contest.

In the semi-finals extra time was needed to eliminate France, though the win was warranted on the basis of play and goal chances. In the final the condition and technique of the Federal Republic eleven dominated the game and as at last year's Bombay tournament Holland was the loser – 3-0 in Bombay and 3-1 on this occasion.

It is not going too far to forecast that this country will reach the semi-finals in Lahore, certainly not in view of the fighting-spirit, technique and cohesion of the team in Brussels.

As world and European championships are held and organised the general trend towards championship hockey is gaining strength at home.

The finals of the junior indoor championships, upper age limit fourteen for boys and fifteen for girls, will be held on 21 February 1971. Oddly enough this is the very day on which the first-ever world championship title will be decided in Lahore.

*Helmut Zimmermann*

(DIE ZEIT, 2 October 1970)

# World Cup changes proposed

For the 1974 football World Cup the Federal Republic Football Association (DFB) has suggested to FIFA, the international body, that the last eight teams be divided into two groups of four and that the winners of the play-offs between each four qualify for the final and the runners-up meet to decide third place.

(DIE WELT, 16 September 1970)

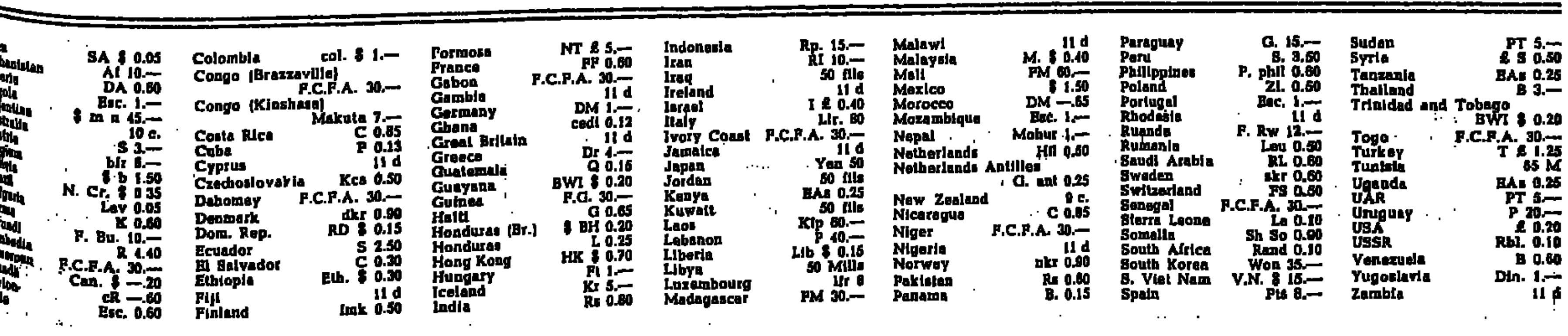
# Government raises sport grants

Home Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has submitted a report on sports promotion to the Bundestag. Considerably more financial support for top-flight competitive sport is to be provided than in the past.

This year the Federal government is to foot 6.45 million Marks of the various sports associations' bills for training and courses as against 3.99 million last year.

The main aim of this additional financial support is to ensure thorough preparation of top-ranking athletes for the 1972 Munich Olympics.

(Handelsblatt, 17 September 1970)



| | |
|---|---|
| Aden | SA $ 0.05 |
| Afghanistan | Af 10.— |
| Algeria | DA 0.60 |
| Angola | Esc. 1.— |
| Argentina | $ m n 45.— |
| Australia | 10 c. |
| Austria | S 3.— |
| Belgium | bfr 6.— |
| Bolivia | $ b 1.50 |
| Brazil | N. Cr. $ 0.35 |
| Bulgaria | Lev 0.05 |
| Burma | K 0.60 |
| Burundi | F. Bu. 10.— |
| Cambodia | R 4.40 |
| Cameroon | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Canada | Can. $ —.20 |
| Ceylon | cR —.60 |
| Chile | Esc. 0.60 |
| Colombia | col. $ 1.— |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Congo (Kinshasa) | Makuta 7.— |
| Costa Rica | C 0.85 |
| Cuba | P 0.13 |
| Cyprus | 11 d |
| Czechoslovakia | Kcs 0.50 |
| Dahomey | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Denmark | dkr 0.90 |
| Dom. Rep. | RD $ 0.15 |
| Ecuador | S 2.50 |
| El Salvador | C 0.30 |
| Ethiopia | Eth. $ 0.30 |
| Fiji | 11 d |
| Finland | fmk 0.50 |
| Formosa | NT $ 5.— |
| France | FF 0.60 |
| Gabon | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Gambia | 11 d |
| Germany | DM 1.— |
| Ghana | cedi 0.12 |
| Great Britain | 11 d |
| Greece | Dr 4.— |
| Guatemala | Q 0.15 |
| Guayana | BWI $ 0.20 |
| Guinea | F.G. 30.— |
| Haiti | G 0.65 |
| Honduras (Br.) | $ BH 0.20 |
| Honduras | L 0.25 |
| Hong Kong | HK $ 0.70 |
| Hungary | Ft 1.— |
| Iceland | Kr 5.— |
| India | Rs 0.80 |
| Indonesia | Rp. 15.— |
| Iran | RI 10.— |
| Iraq | 50 fils |
| Ireland | 11 d |
| Israel | I £ 0.40 |
| Italy | Lir. 80 |
| Ivory Coast | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Jamaica | 11 d |
| Japan | Yen 50 |
| Jordan | 50 fils |
| Kenya | EAs 0.25 |
| Kuwait | 50 fils |
| Laos | Kip 60.— |
| Lebanon | P 40.— |
| Liberia | Lib $ 0.15 |
| Libya | 50 Mills |
| Luxembourg | lfr 6 |
| Madagascar | FM 30.— |
| Malawi | 11 d |
| Malaysia | M. $ 0.40 |
| Mali | FM 60.— |
| Mexico | $ 1.50 |
| Morocco | DM —.65 |
| Mozambique | Esc. 1.— |
| Nepal | Mohur 1.— |
| Netherlands | Hfl 0.50 |
| Netherlands Antilles | G. ant 0.25 |
| New Zealand | 9 c. |
| Nicaragua | C 0.85 |
| Niger | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Nigeria | 11 d |
| Norway | nkr 0.90 |
| Pakistan | Rs 0.60 |
| Panama | B. 0.15 |
| Paraguay | G. 15.— |
| Peru | S. 3.60 |
| Philippines | P. phil 0.60 |
| Poland | Zl. 0.50 |
| Portugal | Esc. 1.— |
| Rhodesia | 11 d |
| Ruanda | F. Rw 12.— |
| Rumania | Leu 0.50 |
| Saudi Arabia | RL 0.60 |
| Sweden | skr 0.60 |
| Switzerland | FS 0.50 |
| Senegal | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Sierra Leone | Le 0.10 |
| Somalia | Sh So 0.90 |
| South Africa | Rand 0.10 |
| South Korea | Won 35.— |
| S. Viet Nam | V.N. $ 15.— |
| Spain | Pts 8.— |
| Sudan | PT 5.— |
| Syria | £ S 0.50 |
| Tanzania | EAs 0.25 |
| Thailand | B 3.— |
| Trinidad and Tobago | BWI $ 0.20 |
| Togo | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Turkey | T £ 1.25 |
| Tunisia | 65 M |
| Uganda | EAs 0.25 |
| UAR | PT 5.— |
| Uruguay | P 20.— |
| USA | $ 0.20 |
| USSR | Rbl. 0.10 |
| Venezuela | B 0.60 |
| Yugoslavia | Din. 1.— |
| Zambia | 11 d |